The New-York Times.

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STIRRING WAR NEWS.

The Rebels Attempting to Invade the North.

Our Army Fully Prepared to Meet Them.

Concentration and Reorganization of the Union Forces.

THE NEW LEVIES RAPIDLY POURING IN.

Further Details of the Late Great Battles.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Gen. McClellan's Command of Our Army in Virginia.

Pennsylvania Prepared for Defence.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

A farmer, from the neighborhood of Poolesville, Md., who is known to be thoroughly loyal, came in to this morning, and reported the following information:

On Tuesday evening, about dusk, a regiment of rebel cavalry appeared on the Virginia shore of the Upper Potomac, at a point nearly opposite Edwards' Ferry, having with them a small mountain howitzer, from which they fired several shots across the river without effecting any damage. He also states that Union people are leaving Leesburgh and vicinity in consternation, some flying toward Washington, and some escaping into Maryland. He conversed, yesterday, with a Union man who left Leesburgh on Tuesday, crossing the river in the night, and who informed him that the rebels were marching on that place, some of their cavalry having entered the town before he left it.

One of the officers stated to him in the course of conversation that it was the plan of the rebel commanders to cross the Upper Potomac at several points in force, and invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and give the inhabitants of those States a taste of the horrors of war.

Upon inquiry as to whether the Confederate force was sufficient for that purpose, the officer boastingly replied that they had force enough to march wherever they pleased.

From the same source I learn that the Maryland rebels have for a long time kept up constant communication with their friends in Virginia through this channel, and that rebel officers are frequently seen in that vicinity visiting their friends on furloughs granted by rebel Generals.

The route for communication via Leesburgh and Poolesville is now considered unsafe by the rebels, on account of the National gunboats stationed in the Lower Potomac. Our informant also states on his own personal knowledge that upward of five hundred recruits for the rebel army have passed into Virginia by this route within the last few weeks, going singly or by twos and threes. He believes this to be the route traveled by the rebel mail carriers, the rebels about Poolesville being regularly supplied with the latest Richmond and Lynchburgh papers.

A locomotive left Alexandria this afternoon about 3 o'clock, on a reconnoissance down the road toward Fairfax Station. Some dozen gentlemen were on board, fully armed. The party proceeded as far as Springfield, about eight miles, without meeting with any opposition. Some women and children were taken on board at Springfield, and brought back to Alexandria. From what they could learn, the enemy are a short distance beyond Burke Station, some three miles beyond Springfield.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4—Evening.

Conflicting and exaggerated accounts of recent events still form the topic of general conversation. Many of the statements are altogether unreliable, especially as to the number of killed and wounded, and the quantity of stores which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. These are, it is ascertained, greatly overestimated.

The army is, for the greater part, placed in the new position, and thorough reorganization is progressing. The proper authorities fully understand the necessities of our condition, and are taking the precautions required by the emergency. The new levies are arriving—several thousand a day—and are immediately assigned positions to cooperate with the veteran troops. Affairs are hourly assuming a more cheerful aspect. It is not deemed necessary or proper to state the position of any portion of the army, as this is precisely the information which the enemy wish to obtain.

Information has been received here that a number of persons from this city, with others, were yesterday on the late battle-field, attending to the burial of the dead, and to the comfort and removal of the wounded. About twenty surgeons were with the party.

It is further stated, that a number of our citizens, including the Government clerks, were undoubtedly captured on Monday, by the enemy, who were engaged in harassing Gen. BANKS on his retreat from Warrenton.

Their going to the battle-field to perform the duty assigned them, without a flag of truce, was a very unsafe proceeding.

The paroled prisoners who arrived here say that they were well treated by the rebels, excepting in the matter of food. They also state that the report was prevalent among the enemy that Gen. EWELL had died of his wounds, and that Gen. LEE was slightly wounded yesterday in the hand by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

We learn that before the troops reached this immediate vicinity, Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN had, in accordance with the general order published in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday, issued an order assuming the chief command of the consolidated army, (Gen. McCLELLAN's, Gen. POPE's, and Gen. BURNSIDE's,) thus concentrated for the defence of the capital.

The Confederate forces immediately in front are supposed to be massed most heavily around Vienna, about twelve miles from here. A large number of them, it is apprehended, are proceeding up the river, being already in some force about Leesburgh, and in larger force between there and the Chain Bridge, as if intending to make a demonstration at the ferry opposite Poolesville. That, and all other fords, available for hostile purposes, are properly guarded. Winchester was evacuated on Tuesday by our troops, it being understood that the enemy has appeared in force in the Valley.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The work of getting the army into good position in front of Washington, has been accomplished with entire success. So well conducted has been the process of falling back from Centreville to its present position of defence and perfect security, that not one army wagon was left on the route. Everything was carried through in the most systematic manner. Many of the troops now occupy positions a short distance from the positions of last fall and winter. The division of Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, composed of the brigades of Gen. MORELL, MARTINDALE, BUTTERFIELD and GRIFFIN, have their tents pitched near the camp grounds of last year. The tents of the famous Griffin battery, now commanded by Lieut. HAZLETT, a gallant officer, who was with the battery at the first battle of Bull Run, have their camp upon the identical piece of ground occupied by them last winter.

Lieut. DAVID R. SMITH, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. McLEOD MURPHY, against whom charges had been preferred by the Colonel, has been honorably dismissed from the service by order of the President in Special Order No. 275.

As is already known, this city and its neighborhood were recently in a feverish state of excitement and alarm, owing to the late battles and the retrograde movement of our troops, but at the same time a feeling of security was generally felt among our citizens that the Capital was not within the easy grasp of the enemy. When the war first assumed a serious aspect many of our citizens, together with sojourners, left Washington in alarm; but now it is not known that any have taken their departure under panic or a serious apprehension of danger by the rebel invasion.

The Chain Bridge, the timbers of which were, it is reported, removed several days ago, was to-day made use of for military purposes, thus facilitating intercourse between Virginia and Maryland.

It has already been stated that a number of gunboats have approached within view of Washington, the appearance of two of them in the vicinity of Georgetown, this afternoon, was indeed a wonder, such craft never having before appeared in that part of the Potomac. The river shore in that vicinity was lined with spectators, and the day being beautiful, the surrounding scenery and the movements of troops, presented a scene at once beautiful and impressive. The military movements were conducted in an orderly and evidently deliberate manner.

There are numerous reports concerning the movements of the rebel troops. It is difficult to verify them all, but *there seems to be no doubt that they have passed to Dranesville, Leesburgh, and further up the Valley.*

The Postmaster at Leesburgh reached Washington last week, intending to return on Monday, but to-day he wisely concluded to defer his departure for that locality.

A gentleman who arrived from Fredericksburgh last night—a Union citizen of Washington—reports that the destruction of bridges over the Rappahannock, at that place, was not completed by our troops before they all evacuated; the wire bridge, passable only for foot passengers and light teams, having only been partially injured, and which has since been repaired by the citizens.

SCOTT's foundry, he represents, was not blown up, as reported, although powder was placed therein for that purpose. After our troops left Fredericksburgh, citizens were afraid to venture into the building, being apprehensive of torpedoes or infernal machines left by our troops in the building, over which the National flag was still floating when our informant left.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

REVIEW OF THE BATTLE-WEEK.

THE LABORS PERFORMED BY FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CORPS—THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF KEARNEY, HOOKER, HEINTZELMAN AND SIGEL—OUR STRATEGY, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

The exciting events of the past week, and thus far of the present week, seem to have commenced at about the time the advance columns of the Army of the Potomac reached positions, placing them within supporting distance of the Army of Virginia.

From the moment FITZ-JOHN PORTER's corps disembarked at Fredericksburgh, until the present time, it has been almost continually on the move. The marching and counter-marching performed by that portion of the army, within the past ten days, is astonishing. It would first be ordered to advance to a point on the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburgh, and then, having accomplished that duty, it would be ordered to return over the same road it came. One day it would be required to march, perhaps thirty miles in a certain direction, and upon the following day the same distance would be traversed in an entirely different direction. It cannot be supposed that such constant traveling would have a beneficial effect upon the energy and enthusiasm of the men, and when they at last made their appearance at Warrenton Junction, on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th ult., they resembled more a group of convalescent patients, just discharged from a hospital, than they did soldiers sent to reinforce their comrades. But, notwithstanding the hardships they had undergone, they were called upon to take part in the engagement of Saturday last, and during the brief time they were exposed to and returned the enemy's fire, they not only behaved like gallant soldiers, but showed what weak and exhausted men could endure, when impelled by patriotic motives.

It will be remembered that KEARNEY's Division arrived at Warrenton Junction on Friday, the 22d. The other division of HEINTZELMAN's Corps arrived on the following Tuesday. On that same night, three hours after HOOKER's Division had left the cars which conveyed it from Alexandria, and while those cars were going back, the enemy made his appearance at Bristow Station, on the line of the railroad, eight miles below Warrenton Junction. Fortunately, the cars were unladened, but as it was, they fell into the enemy's hands and were consumed. During the whole of Tuesday night, the rebels were busy at work, burning cars, destroying buildings, tearing up the railroad track, demolishing bridges, and killing, wounding and taking prisoners our men.

KEARNEY's and HOOKER's divisions were the first to go forward and meet the enemy at Bristow. At an early hour on Wednesday morning, HOOKER's division and one brigade of KEARNEY's proceeded down the railroad to within a mile of Bristow, when they encountered the enemy's pickets. After a sharp contest, which lasted about two hours, the rebels were compelled to abandon their position and occupy a new one on the old Bull Run Battlefield. The rebel loss on this occasion was at least equal to our own. We had about fifty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

On Thursday KEARNEY and HOOKER took positions on the extreme right of the Union line of defence before the rebel army at Groveton. On Thursday night a portion of McDOWELL's corps proceeded to Thoroughfare Gap to prevent reinforcements reaching JACKSON, who was between Bull Run Mountain and the Warrenton turnpike. But the rebel reinforcements under command of LONGSTREET, outnumbered McDOWELL's troops, and succeeded in getting through the Gap. During the whole of that night JACKSON was receiving reinforcements.

On Friday our line of battle was formed with a view of closing up the Gap and surrounding the rebels. JACKSON understood the movement and sent a strong force against SIGEL's troops in order to turn our right. After combatting the rebels successfully from 6 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M., SIGEL's force was relieved by HEINTZELMAN's, which fought in its turn till dark. The brave conduct of HOOKER and KEARNEY on that occasion will long be remembered by those who saw them. By their heroic exertions and the order and courage of the men under their commands, the right wing not only held its ground, but forced the enemy to fall back one mile. Our loss on Friday was severe, but we had the satisfaction of knowing that something had been accomplished.

On Saturday the conflict was renewed by PORTER, who occupied a position to the left of HOOKER and in advance of SIGEL. The enemy, however, had learned by this time what metal he had to contend against on the right, and acted principally on the defensive. But late in the afternoon he concentrated his main force opposite our centre, and after a brief contest, during which McDOWELL's troops, who were the party attacked, made only a pretence of resistance, he broke the line and compelled our entire army to fall back toward Centreville.

On Sunday afternoon nearly the whole of the Union army was at Centreville. Any one acquainted with the country in the vicinity of Centreville, will at once see the impossibility of holding that place, even with a superior force. The line of defence would be too extended to avoid weak points, and the enemy knowing this would soon manage to force back either the right or left wing. For this reason the Union army took up the line of march toward Alexandria and Washington on Monday.

The enemy followed closely, and on Monday night attacked our rear guard between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house. He was finally obliged to withdraw.

Yesterday, as PORTER's and SIGEL's corps were on the way from Fairfax to Fall's Church, the rebels opened upon them with cannon planted on a hill at the left of the road. Cavalry was sent out and the rebels quickly retired.

To-day the army is retiring in order to the forts and hills around this city and Alexandria. It is reported that the enemy is moving in force toward a point opposite Poolesville, Md.

Messrs. WINSOR, SHEDDARD and BOYD, of the Treasury Department, and Messrs. THOMPSON and HUTCHINSON, of the Interior Department, arrived in this city late this evening, direct from the Bull Run battle-ground. They have been absent since Saturday. They state that a party of sixty persons, principally Department clerks, who went there for the purpose of attending to the wounded and burying of the dead, were taken prisoners on Monday by the enemy.

WHIT.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

THE ARMY ALL WITHIN TEN MILES OF WASHINGTON—PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT THE REBELS CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

I crossed the Long Bridge to-day to the opposite side of the Potomac. Long trains of wagons, some full and some partially loaded, and many of them occupied by tired troops, were leisurely proceeding from Alexandria Westward. Irregular squads of soldiers, mounted and on foot, also lined the road, and batteries were being pushed forward—all evidently for a position higher up on the Potomac. The Chain Bridge is one of the main positions to be guarded, and a large Union force is already concentrated at Miners' Hill and other contiguous places. Probably the entire army of the Union could now be inclosed in a radius of ten miles from Washington. Gen. McCLELLAN is reported to have been out all day stationing troops for the protection of this place. It must be apparent, however, to the dullest comprehension, that the rebels will not risk a man in a fruitless contest before the ample earthworks in front of Washington.

The rebel LEE is reported to have announced with great pomp and circumstance that on a given day, not distant, he would plant his feet again on Arlington Heights. *If* this was intended to produce the impression that the Southern army would attack our fortifications, no better assurance could be given that they intend to do no such thing. Let our watchful generals keep a sharp eye on Edward's Ferry, Point of Rocks, Great Falls, and a score of other places, where, during the present bold stage of the river the rebels could cross into Maryland with impunity. There has already been troops and batteries in formidable number and force sent up, I am told, but the indications are that the last two days of silence and inaction on the part of the rebels bodes no good. What the now moving force from rebeldom did at the fords of the Rappidan and Rappahannock, they may repeat on the Potomac, possibly with success. Evidently the old campaign along the Potomac is to be repeated, with not very slight variations, and the oft-repeated phrase "all is quiet" will not have to be often repeated. Sympathy, food, and cooperation, so much needed, they hope to grasp as soon as they reach Maryland soil. It is their last desperate chance, and everything is staked on the hazard of the die. The failure of previous predictions touching the future, admonish "this child" to abandon prophecy. The country should prepare for the worst, and if the rebel tide is to be arrested, turned back, and annihilated, as some assure us, it will have to be done by *hard knocks*, and not by talk. There are grievous complaints and charges made concerning the management of Gen. POPE, and a few accusations of treason are the common staple of remark against McDOWELL. The Washington papers demand his instant removal. Not a cheer greeted him and Gen. POPE, I am told, when they rode in front of the troops after the fight of Saturday.

Instant and fresh arrivals of strong hands and loyal regiments are now the only things that can dispel fear and reassure the hearts of the people and the army here. Let them "come as the waves come."

OUTPOURING OF SYMPATHETIC CROWDS IN DELAWARE.

Dr. PARK, of the Sanitary Commission, who arrived this evening by the express train from New-York, says there was an immense turnout of the good people of Delaware to-day, at Wilmington, to receive and comfort the wounded soldiers who were expected by the mail train. The whole main street of the town was lined by young women who came out provided with delicacies of every kind intended for the heroes of the late battles.

Each person carried in a basket the choicest kinds of food, jellies, preserves, &c., while the matrons of the village and surrounding country brought substantial sandwiches, and other tempting morceaux, served with clean, white napkins, and ready to be offered with kindly words, uttered from hearts gushing with warmest sympathies for the sufferers in the cause of their country. Such a turnout has never before been witnessed in the town. In Baltimore, nearly every house displayed the Union flag; and the manifestation of loyal feeling was so general and so universal, as to excite the greatest admiration. Possibly, the rebels, even in Maryland, should they ever get there, may find they have brought their wares to the wrong market.

R. S.

THE STORY OF KEARNEY'S DIVISION.

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THEIR THREE DAY'S FIGHTING.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

Amid the fragmentary and unsatisfactory accounts of the recent battles in front of Washington, to which correspondents have been compelled, under the restrictions put upon them, it is a pleasure to me to be able to do somewhat better justice to at least one division—that of the brave PHIL. KEARNEY, of whose movements I have been able to obtain a somewhat detailed account from official sources. No division has a better account to render, for here, as at Williamsburgh, at Seven Pines, at Malvern Hill, and other fights upon the Peninsula, they have borne their full share in the work, and closing up their thinned ranks after each successive engagement, have met the enemy again with renewed energy and spirit. Their leader is no longer at their head, but their decimated columns are still able, under the direction of his successor, Gen. BIRNEY, to show the rebels what the veterans can do.

THE LAST DAY'S BATTLE.

Joining the force of Gen. POPE, on his return from the Peninsula, Gen. KEARNEY was ordered, on the 29th ult., to hold the right wing, with his left flank resting on the Leesburgh Road, beyond Centreville. Forming into line of battle, Gen. KEARNEY placed BIRNEY's Brigade, Col. POE commanding, in the first line, supported on the right by his First Brigade, under ROBINSON, BIRNEY's veterans being held in reserve. Toward noon of that day, the front was extended a quarter of a mile across the Leesburgh road, the division holding their ground in that position against the advancing rebels for some hours, until the centre, wearied with continuous fighting, commenced to retire, bringing to their aid Gen. BIRNEY, who again made good the ground.

ROBINSON'S BRIGADE.

The centre of the wing being meanwhile hard pressed, early in the afternoon Gen. KEARNEY was ordered to send a strong force, diagonally to the front, to relieve the pressure there. Gen. ROBINSON hastened to this service with his brigade, consisting of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Col. HAYS; One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, Capt. CRAIG; Twentieth Indiana, Col. BROWN, and Third Michigan, Col. CHAMPLIN. Gen. ROBINSON pressed forward until forced to retire by the main body of the centre, which fell back upon him.

BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.

At 5 o'clock P. M., most of BIRNEY's regiments—the Fourth Maine, Col. WALKER; Fortieth New-York, Col. EGAN; First New-York, Maj. BURT, and One Hundred and First New-York, Lieut.-Col. GESNER—were added to ROBINSON's force, and the two brigades rapidly changed front to the left, so as to sweep away the first line of the enemy, who fell back on their reserves, who checked the movement, notwithstanding the aid of Gen. STEVENS, whose light columns were not sufficient to furnish our forces with the strength needed to make the movement a success.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

On the morning of the 30th Gen. KEARNEY was relieved of the charge of the left of the road by Gen. RICKETTS, with two brigades, and his division was concentrated, taking no part in the action of that day, but losing some men by the enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries. On the retirement of the army at 5 P. M. that day, Gen. BIRNEY, supported by ROBINSON, occupied an advanced piece of woods, and maintained his position until 10 o'clock P. M., when, with the rear guard, under Gens. RENO and GIBBON, they retired, reaching Centreville at 3 the next morning—Sunday last—encamping in front of the forts.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

During the engagement of these two days Gen. KEARNEY's loss amounted to 750 killed and wounded, or about one in three of those actually engaged. Some regiments lost much more heavily, particularly the Third Michigan, which lost 140 out of 260, or more than one-half. This regiment, in an attempt to drive the rebels out of a piece of woods behind the railroad, received a heavy flanking fire on their right wing, which was bolted to prevent flanking, while the left charged at double quick, and drove the enemy from behind a fence, where they were sheltered, into a wood beyond.

THE THIRD MICHIGAN.

Meanwhile, the rebels brought a battery to bear from the right and rear, and poured in grapeshot and shell on the devoted regiment, which was at the same time exposed to a cross-fire of musketry, and, still worse, to several volleys from one of our regiments, who mistook them for the enemy. Thus, nearly surrounded by a wall of fire, and with half of their number *hors du combat*, it was apparent that longer effort was unavailing against such odds, and the order to retire was given in season to save the brave Third Michigan from annihilation. They took into the action 17 officers and 233 men; they came out with but 11 officers and 104 men unharmed. Col. CHAMPLIN makes special mention of the conduct during this trying affair of Capt. EZRA R. PIERCE, Capt. ISAAC C. SMITH, Capt. SMITHER, Lieut. BRENNAN and Lieut. RYAN. Col. CHAMPLIN's own exertions that day started afresh a wound received in the thigh at Seven Pines, and which had but just healed.

The manner in which KEARNEY's Division met the enemy, is shown by the fact that not one of his men was taken prisoner, if we except his Engineer officer, who got into the enemy's lines by mistake.

HOW THE BATTERIES WERE SERVED.

Gen. KEARNEY bestows special commendation on RANDOLPH's Battery of light 12-pounders, which did excellent service, keeping constantly silenced one of three rebel batteries that had concentrated their fire upon it. Capt. GRAHAM, of the First United States Artillery, also distinguished itself repeatedly, driving the enemy back into the woods, where they sought shelter from its murderous fire.

THE FIGHT ON MONDAY.

The Sabbath's rest ended, KEARNEY's Division were again at work on Monday, the 1st, being ordered at 4 in the afternoon of that day, by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, to the support of Gen. RENO, who was being driven by the enemy two miles this side of Centreville, between Warrenton and Little River Turnpike. Here they engaged the enemy and drove them two miles, occupying the ground, covering our retreat, until 3 next morning, when the train having withdrawn, they retired in good order.

It was in this fight that Gen. KEARNEY was killed, early in the action, the command then falling to Gen. BIRNEY, whose brigade took the brunt of the fight, the division losing some 200 in killed and wounded.

PIERREPONT.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The Citizens Committee of One Hundred and fifty have resolved to recommend the City Government to offer a bounty of $200 to each accepted recruit to fill the quota of the city for three year's service, and $100 to recruits for nine months.

The Fifty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Massachusetts Regiments are under marching orders, and will leave for the seat of war between now and Tuesday next.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WAR.

The State to be Put in a Complete Condition of Defence.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 4—1 P. M.

Gov. CURTIN has just issued the following proclamation:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence. Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the Militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that all persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country, has pressed heavily on her military resources.

I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburgh, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1862, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.

THE ENROLLMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

United States Marshal MILLWARD to-day received returns of the enrollment of the militia, from which it appears that the whole number liable to draft in Philadelphia is nearly 100,000, of whom nearly 20,000 are in active service in Pennsylvania regiments alone. Cheshire County has 12,000, of whom 3,000 have enlisted; Lebanon County has 6,000, Carbon 4,000, Lehigh 9,000, each with over 1,000 at the war; Montgomery County, 11,000, with 2,000 in the service.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

LOYALTY OF GEORGETOWN.

The City Councils of Georgetown passed a resolution yesterday evening, requesting Gen. WADSWORTH to issue an order enjoining all classes of citizens to take the oath of allegiance before taking out licenses to engage in any business within the limits of the Corporation.

THE CAPITULATION OF WASHINGTON TO BE DEMANDED BY THE REBELS.

The general impression among Secessionists in Baltimore is, that the Confederates will not invade Maryland, but that they will concentrate all their forces and march upon Washington, before they attempt any further movement north of their basis of operations.

It is said that a council of war took place on Tuesday morning, in which the rebel Generals agreed to surround Washington, and to isolate it from the North, by cutting the wires and destroying the rails. This once done, it is believed that they will be in a position to dictate terms of capitulation to Gen. McCLELLAN, and to compel President LINCOLN to make peace and to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN PARIS.

Letters are said to have been received by members of the Foreign Legations here, stating that on the 15th of August, at the celebration of LOUIS NAPOLEON's day, several houses in Paris were decorated with the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and that in many places it was seen intermingled with the French flag. In the evening the same buildings were illuminated with red and white transparencies—the colors of the Confederacy—with mottoes appropriate to the occasion. The name of "JEFF. DAVIS, first President of the Southern Confederacy," was inscribed in large letters in front of the house of SLIDELL and of several other secession houses in Paris.

JACKSON WOUNDED.

JACKSON, in the recent actions, was, according to the report of a captured rebel soldier now here, wounded slightly in the foot.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

All prisoners of war taken by the United States forces and paroled, and now within the Military Department of Washington, are required to report immediately at Gen. WADSWORTH's headquarters. This is supposed to be with a view to their exchange.

THE NEW JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Hon. J. HOLT has been appointed by the President Judge-Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Colonel. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

THE INJURY TO COL. BERDAN.

Col. BERDAN is not so badly wounded as was at first supposed. He was stunned, and his left shoulder blade badly bruised by a piece of shell, but he is still on duty with his regiment.

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

A report having reached the interior of Pennsylvania that a certain regiment had been almost annihilated, a Committee came hither to-day to render assistance to the supposed wounded, but they were delightfully surprised to learn that the regiment had not even been in battle.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON.

The following soldiers have died in the several hospitals in this city within the last few days:

Lieut. Charles Ten Broeck, Co. D, 101st N. Y.; Orderly Sergt., name unknown, dead when brought to this city in an ambulance, from Falls Church; Bugler Philo Niles, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cav.; Ansel Taft, Co. G, 22d N. Y.; T. E. Roy, Co. E, 5th N. Y.; Charles Collins, Co. B, 5th N. Y.; James G. Hague, Co. F, 3d U. S. A.; Geo. Worthen, Co. F, 10th Mass.; G. T. Weaver, Co. C, 26th Penn., (Kane's Battery;) Ransom White, Co. D, 61st Ohio; H. Moss, 1st Co., 34th N. Y.; Josiah Crowley, 8th N. Y. Independent Battery; Stephen H. Thatford, Co. D, 14th N. Y. S. M.; Hugh Johnson, Co. E, 104th N. Y.; Wm. F. Davidson, Co. F, 8th N. Y.; Oscar Rawson, Co. I, 59th Ohio; Julius M. Hughes, Co. F, 6th Penn. Res.; C. Elcar, Co. D, 36th N. Y.; John M. Stratton, Co. H, 56th Penn.; John Stewart, unknown; Wm. Ray, Co. I, 38th N. Y.; Wm. F. Williams, Co. I, 2d Excelsior.

The greater portion of the above died from wounds received in the late battles near Bull Run.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Last evening the steamer *Cossack* arrived here, with about 700 rebel prisoners from the Potomac, taken in small squads, during the late actions. It is understood many more are on their way here. The Rip Raps are now prepared for the reception of thousands of prisoners.

A CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Governors of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are in session here, to-day, with a delegation of the New-York National War Committee.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE REBELS INVESTING BOLIVAR.

Bayou Sara Shelled by Our Gunboats.

Rebel Reports of a Rebel Victory at New-Orleans.

Operation of Martial Law in Cincinnati.

The Evening Times Suppressed for Censuring the Government.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Dispatches received at headquarters from Jackson, Miss., the 2d, say that Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under Gen. PRICE. There is also a large force of the enemy within occupation, threatening to attack. Gen. VILLEPIGUE is reported to have crossed the Hatchie River at Brownsville on the night of the 1st, and is probably making toward Bolivar. We have whipped the enemy in every skirmish yet.

The Grenada *Appeal* confirms the National evacuation, but does not say that the place is destroyed.

A skirmish between the rebel pickets and a squad of Nationals took place on the 27th, near Greenville, Miss. Two Nationals were killed. In the rebel attack on Uniontown, Ky., they captured 200 stand of arms and destroyed 200 bales of cotton.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

H. P. ANDERSON, an attaché of the British Legation at Washington, has arrived here, and recommends all bona fide British subjects to make declaration of their nationality within fourteen days, before the Provost-Marshal of Memphis. By this means it is hoped that British subjects will be prevented from the annoyances which are inseparable from a state of war.

Gen. SHERMAN publishes a card requiring British subjects to send in their names.

The following is a special to the *Missouri Democrat*:

"The Grenada *Appeal*, of Sept. 2, says that the boats below New-Orleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confederate gunboats, and that Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the Federals, and the forces taken to New-Orleans to defend that place. When our forces left Baton Rouge, they took the machinery in the penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into the army."

A dispatch to the Grenada *Appeal*, of the 29th, dated Bayou Sara 28th, says the National steamer *Essex* arrived here Saturday, and shelled the town, without doing any damage. They then landed two boat loads of soldiers and set fire to the town. All the houses on the levee were burned except two. After firing the front of the town, they went around pillaging all the houses that were not burned. While doing this some of the Pelicans fired upon them, but with what effect is not known. They then returned to their boats and steamed down the river, and are supposed to have gone for reinforcements to destroy St. Francisville.

Port Hudson is being fortified by the rebels, so says the Vicksburgh *Citizen*.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 4.

A report was telegraphed to the Chicago *Times* last night that Gov. MORTON was opposed to evacuating any part of the interior of Kentucky.

Troops are being sent to Cincinnati and Louisville as rapidly as possible. Two regiments leave to-morrow. More will follow daily.

A gunboat has been ordered to ply on the Ohio, between Louisville and the mouth of the Wabash.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 4—10 A. M.

Active military preparations continue. All business is still suspended, excepting butchers, provision dealers and bakers. KIRBY SMITH's forces were posted yesterday at Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown. The position is a good one for either an advance on Cincinnati or Louisville. Troops continue to arrive rapidly.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 4—P. M.

The *Evening Times* was suppressed this afternoon for an article censuring the Administration on its conduct of the war. Preparations for defence are unabated. The city was lively all the afternoon with marching troops. There is no alarm. Proffers of armed men are being received and accepted from a large number of towns in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and will arrive in large numbers to-night and to-morrow.

The Paris operator evacuated his office at 11 o'clock this morning, the rebel infantry and cavalry were then entering the town. Nothing has been heard from the enemy.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The World's Horse Fair opened yesterday with very promising indications that it would be a success. The number of entries of blooded and superior horses from New-York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Kentucky, and all the Western States, was very large. The managers of the exhibition for months past have been unceasing in their efforts to provide against failure. The number of visitors, yesterday and to-day, was not so large as anticipated, but every train arriving brings accessions. The Fair lasts two weeks.

The tug *Union* exploded her boiler at the mouth of the river to-day. THOS. BOYD, Harbormaster, Capt. DALY and GEORGE W. GRAHAM, were drowned. Capt. DALE, of the schooner *Adriatic*, was seriously wounded. CHARLES HAZEN had his knee fractured.

The North American Telegraph Association meets in this city to-day. All were represented except the Atlantic and Ohio. Delegates from this are expected to-night or to-morrow.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The cricket match between the New-York Club and all Massachusetts, was concluded this afternoon, after an exciting struggle, in favor of the Massachusetts players, by nine runs. The score stood as follows: Massachusetts second innings, 83; New-York, 65. Total for Massachusetts, in both innings, 138 runs. Total for the New-York Club, in both innings, 129 runs. The affair was welcomed by the numerous friends of the Massachusetts cricketers with great cheering, as the New-York Club had defeated them in each of the three previous matches.

Arrival of the Steamer Mavrocordato.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Mavrocordato* arrived here this morning from London, and proceeds to Montreal via Halifax this afternoon. She reports meeting the steamer *Jura* on the 29th of August. GEORGE F. TRAIN is a passenger on board the *Mavrocordato*.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Fair-Play.

A REBEL CAMP SCATTERED.

The Star of the West in the Yazoo River.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS

A CHANGE OF RULERS NEEDED.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE CITY—GEN. SHERMAN'S POLICY—FACILITIES OF THE REBELS FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION—NEED OF A BLOCKADE AT MEMPHIS—NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE—BRECKINRIDGE AT JACKSON—REBEL STEAMER CAPTURED—NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The present condition of affairs in this city is most unfortunate, and, I am sorry to say, seems to be daily becoming worse. Every day the necessity becomes more and more apparent of the declaration of some settled, consistent and judicious policy, controlling the administration of affairs in this vicinity. [illegible] Secessionists complain bitterly of outrage and abuse, and Union [illegible] almost tempted to avow themselves Secessionists. Disorder, drunkenness and almost unbridled license reign. [illegible] deterred from saying much about the civil aspect of affairs here, being unwilling to afford that aid and comfort to the enemy which they would unquestionably derive from such a confirmation of their opinions of "Yankee" tyranny and outrage as a true picture of the present state of affairs here would give them. I hoped things would mend, but, on the contrary, the prospect appears darker than ever.

To fully explain the past and present condition of things it may be necessary to make a brief retrospect of events since the National occupation of the city. In the twelve weeks that Memphis has been in the possession of the National troops, it has passed successively under the rule of six different military commanders, each one possessing, for the time being, almost unlimited authority, and constrained, by the entire absence of any prescribed policy on the part of the General Government, to act solely according to his own judgment or feelings in the management of the multifarious, delicate and difficult duties devolving upon him.

The result has been divergent, various and contradictory conduct and policy, according to the judgment or sympathies of the individual.

First, we had Col. FITCH, formerly Democratic Senator from Indiana, who won great praise from the rebel sympathizers hereabouts for his "judicious moderation" and "conservative" treatment of that class. Then we had Col. SLACK, who succeeded in frequently getting his name into the papers, and is now, I believe, running for Congress from some place in Indiana on the strength of it. Then we had Gen. LEW. WALLACE, whose advent was hailed with joy by loyal people here and elsewhere, who hoped much from the well-known patriotism and talents of this favorite commander. In the brief space that Gen. WALLACE remained with us he made many personal friends among those who had previously known him only by reputation, but he was soon superseded by the arrival of Major-Gen. GRANT, who was proceeding, somewhat slowly and cautiously it is true, but thoroughly, I believe, to the satisfaction of all loyal men, to the establishment of such a policy as should mete out justice to all, when, just as things were beginning to work smoothly, he was ordered to Corinth. His departure left Gen. HOVEY in command, who spread himself in the famous Order No. 1, his first and last official act. Last of all came SHERMAN also.

I would not be so uncharitable as to insinuate that the charge some time ago brought against Gen. SHERMAN, of unsoundness of mind, had possibly some foundation in fact; but certainly it would be difficult on any rational hypothesis to explain the singular and frequently contradictory nature of his course thus far.

On the 21st of July Gen. SHERMAN assumed command of this post in an official order, in which he distinctly says: "All orders issued by my predecessors will be respected and enforced." His very first act three days afterward was to abolish entirely the system of passes established by Col. SLACK, thus allowing unlimited and unrestricted travel in and out of the city through the picket lines, to all persons, subject only to the liability of examination or search "when the Officer of the Guard shall deem it necessary." What is the natural and obvious result? Why, that everybody who chooses passes back and forth at pleasure between our army and that of the rebels. The very Secessionists who fled from the city under the operation of Order No. 1, now come and go every day, or remain here as they please, certain that they will have no difficulty now in getting out of the city at any time when it may become suddenly necessary for them to do so. The very best possible chance is given to spies to come and go and do their work. The Grenada Appeal comes to town every day. The Chicago Times keeps, or until within a very few days kept its little underground railroad going back and forth every day, keeping up constant communication with its source, [illegible] furnishing them the intelligence which others [illegible] they might find it difficult to obtain, and receiving in exchange the Southern news, which is one of the chief attractions of that loyal and patriotic sheet. It might be hinted that as this interchange of intelligence is mutual, there might be some benefit arising from it to our own side as well as theirs, but the fact is, the exchange is not an equal one. The *Appeal*, apparently aware of its position, is exceedingly careful not to publish any information which could possibly be made of use to our military leaders.

You are aware whether its *confrere* is equally prudent or loyal on its side. There is a hack which makes regular tri-weekly trips between this place and Grenada, a military post of the rebels, carrying passengers back and forth. I know the vehicle, I know the driver, and I know the place where it puts up in this city. I am not sure if Gen. SHERMAN or the Provost-Marshal does either, nor am I certain that they would care to know, as a single hack, even if it ran direct from this point to Richmond, can be of but little consequence, when every farmer's wagon or gentleman's carriage can pass at will and unquestioned on the same road. What the consequences of this strange policy may yet be, it is impossible to predict, but I fear not so difficult to apprehend. We are forty or fifty miles from any of our own troops on the East. The telegraph line is abandoned. We have no reliable and certain means of information as to what may be going on over this entire space. It may be filled with the troops of the enemy, who may, under the present arrangement, be informed accurately every day of the strength and disposition of our forces. Newspaper correspondents have been frequently blamed for sending to far away journals information of this sort, which might come back into the hands of the enemy. Within the past three weeks almost every brigade of Gen. SHERMAN's command has been reviewed in one of the principal streets, in the very centre of the city, in the presence of crowds of citizens. What could possibly be simpler or easier than for any rebel sympathizer to ascertain, simply by the use of his own eyes, the exact strength, point of discipline, proficiency of drill and general condition of each regiment, and then quietly go out of town and into the rebel lines with his information? Who ever heard before of a careless occupation of a hostile city in the midst of an enemy's country, and permitting free ingress and egress through its lines? It may be all right, perhaps it is a feature of that much lauded military genius of which we have had almost enough during the present war, but it certainly strikes a civilian as most extraordinary.

The most important act of Gen. SHERMAN's administration was the removal of the restrictions previously existing on drinking-saloons and liquor-shops. The order peremptorily closing all these places was one of the first acts of Col. FITCH, and had been confirmed by every succeeding commander until Gen. SHERMAN. Now these places are all thrown open again, and the result is as might have been expected. The saloons are filled with squads of drunken soldiers, the streets swarm with them, and uproar, confusion, insult and outrage prevail. Soldiers, singly, in pairs and in squads, infest the streets by day and night, shouting, singing, swearing and committing unwarrantable acts on peaceable passengers. Houses are entered, private property taken, persons are knocked down in the street, and every outrage committed which might be anticipated of men conscious of their own strength and rendered wild by intoxication. Is it by sanctioning such a condition of affairs that the Government expects to convince the rebels of the propriety of returning to their allegiance? What opinion will these people have of a Government which sanctions such conduct on the part of its representatives? Nor is this the worst view of the case. The moral effect upon the soldiers themselves is even more sad to contemplate than the influence of such things on the people hereabouts. Our soldiers are not naturally worse than any other class of people; but what man is responsible for his acts committed under the influence of strong drink, and what will be the moral effect on men not naturally bad, but led away by temptation, to be suddenly snatched up by the Provost Guard and set to work, with shovel and pick, on the fortifications along with contraband negroes, fugitive slaves and arrested traitors—a punishment regarded in the army pretty much as the chain-gang is in civilized places? The "Irving Block," a very large building, four stories in height, is used as a military prison here, and for weeks past has been filled to overflowing, chiefly by soldiers arrested for being found drunk in the streets.

Within a few weeks past, not less than half a dozen soldiers have been shot, several fatally, while attempting to break guard when intoxicated. I myself saw two men thus shot down by their own comrades in the public streets. They were both fine, stalwart fellows, Americans—one belonging to an Ohio, the other to a Missouri regiment—and both, I believe, fathers of families. Their comrades represent them to have been good soldiers and excellent men, except for this one sad failing—the habit of intoxication. While the nation is straining every nerve to recruit the ranks of the loyal armies—while the National Government is offering munificent bounties to recruits—can we afford to sacrifice good men thus? The shooting of them was undoubtedly in accordance with military rules, and perhaps necessary for the preservation of discipline; but if so, who is responsible for these men's deaths? The men themselves, for indulging an evil habit, or those who placed the temptation and the opportunity in their way?

The reason assigned, I understand, for reopening the saloons, was the plea of the Mayor and Aldermen that the city needed the revenue arising from the licensing of such places, to sustain the City Government. I have already written you about the beautiful piece of municipal patchwork which has arisen from the mutual efforts of Gen. SHERMAN and Mayor PARK, to engraft the civil upon the military administration; and how finely the result illustrates the ancient adage, that what is everybody's business is nobody's. Between the two governments, the result is anything but satisfactory to anybody.

There is one other phase of the present system perhaps even more dangerously fatal to the Union cause than either of those I have touched upon. The abolition of the pass system has taken out of the hands of the Board of Trade the duty of inspection and surveillance over the trade of the city with the surrounding country, and confided it, so far as it exists at all, to the picket guard. The Board of Trade is an institution under the control of the Treasury Department. Its members are appointed from among the reliable Union men of a port, and such are selected as possess the largest experience in business affairs, and the largest acquaintance with the surrounding country. It is their duty to examine all applicants for permits to take supplies into the surrounding country. Every applicant's name, description and residence, are recorded in a book, as well as a memorandum of the articles which he takes out. When he next applies for permission, his record is examined, and the Board decide whether, under all circumstances, he ought to be permitted to take out the desired articles. This is done to prevent the possibility of improper articles reaching the hands of the enemy. No man can (or I should say *could*) take out any goods without the permission of the Board, which was only granted on his taking the oath of allegiance. He was only allowed to take out such and so many supplies as ought to be necessary for the use of his own family, his laborers and cattle. This was the established system.

Gen. SHERMAN has changed all this, and the kind and amount of articles which now leave this City to go South depends solely on the judgment or whim of the officer, who may at the time chance to be in charge of the picket guard.

I have before informed you of the picket system. The guards are changed twice a day. The result is that a farmer may take the prescribed quantity of any article, say a barrel of salt at a trip, and by making, himself, two trips a day, and employing four other persons to do the same for him, on each of the four other roads specified in Gen. SHERMAN's order, may thus convey through the lines ten barrels of salt in one day, without passing the same guard twice. Even if one-half of the salt is seized by the guards, which is not at all likely, he makes profit enough on the balance to make it a splendid speculation. If the thing were allowed to go on, the Southern Confederacy could have been supplied with salt in three months time through the port of Memphis. I believe the Treasury Department have somewhat interfered with this nice little arrangement by restricting the importation of salt to this city, but this is only a partial remedy for the evil.

The exceedingly loose policy pursued by the authorities here, in permitting the return to the city of so many pretended deserters from the rebel army and the continued residence here of persons who are universally acknowledged to have been rampant Secessionists up to the very moment of the arrival of the National forces, has exercised a most pernicious influence on the Union cause. Both here and in the district of Gen. CURTIS the evil is already manifest. Instead of keeping trade in the wake of the army it is permitted to go in advance of it, and thousands of men who have already perjured themselves flagrantly, and would have no hesitation in doing it again for a chance of gain, are making princely profits by supplying the rebels with the very articles which they most need. Indeed it becomes questionable, in view of all the circumstances, whether the capture of Memphis has not proved, on the whole, of real advantage to the rebels.

It is unnecessary to say more on this point. I have simply stated the facts as they exist. I leave comment and conclusions to others. I had intended to say something in reference to the recent Treasury orders respecting the purchase of cotton, but the already great length of this letter precludes it.

For news we have little of particular interest. The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 23d, has a dispatch from Charleston, S. C., dated 21st, stating that an attack was made on a party of our troops stationed at St. Helena Island that morning, which resulted in the killing of several of our men, including the Lieutenant in command and the capture of thirty-six prisoners. The same paper, speaking of the "good news from Kentucky," urges the South to take advantage of the moment and press the war to the utmost, and concludes: "*Our armies are now on the march to the Ohio River*, and they should be cheered, aided and strengthened as they go."

The guerrillas are at work in Middle Tennessee and Southwestern Kentucky. A construction train which left Nashville on the 18th, to repair the damages lately inflicted by the rebels on the tunnel and railroad bridge near Gallatin, is stated to have been captured by a party of guerrillas, with all the workmen and tools. It is also stated that the Edgefield road has been [illegible], and that all communication by rail between Nashville and Louisville is cut off. The *Appeal*, in commenting on this intelligence, uses the following significant language: "This is an important success as it not only prevents supplies and reinforcements reaching BUELL and the balance of the National troops, but also *enables our troops to move North unmolested from the rear*." The italics I have supplied. There is an evident intention on the part of the *Appeal* to give the impression of an extensive movement now going on among the rebel troops in this section. This may be for effect, but whom is it intended to affect?

BRECKINRIDGE and Staff are reported to have established themselves at Jackson. The *Mississippian* says, copied by the *Appeal*, that "his command has almost entirely recruited from the fatiguing march and sharp contest that resulted from the attack on Baton Rouge."

The editor of the *Appeal*, writing from Vicksburgh, acknowledges the truth of the reported capture by the *Essex* of the rebel steamer *Fair Play*, with five thousand stand of arms, and other munitions of war, which were being sent to HINDMAN. The capture took place about a week ago, near Gaines' Landing. The same letter states that on the 20th several of the National gunboats went up Yazoo River, and attacked a battery of four or five guns supported by about fifteen hundred militia. The gunboats threw shells among them, and after three or four discharges, the "melish" were taken with a panic, and fled incontinently. Our men landed and took possession of the guns, but being unable to get them on board without great difficulty, they pitched them into the river and returned.

The *Appeal* also hints that the defences at Vicksburgh have been greatly strengthened, and that in event of another attack being made, the attacking party will be "greatly surprised should he return and take up his old positions at each end of the canal with the expectation of holding them unmolested."

There is no important news from Helena.

STOCKBRIDGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HELENA, Ark., Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The fleet which left here on the 17th, returned to-day from a most successful *foray* among the rebels of Yazoo River and that vicinity, bringing with them the captured steamboat *Fair Play*, laden with the most valuable cargo that has been captured on the Mississippi for many months.

The planning of the expedition is due to Capt. PHELPS, of the gunboat *Benton*; Col. ELLET, of the ram fleet; Col. HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois; and Col. WOOD, of the Fifty-seventh Ohio, who had contemplated such an expedition for a week previous, and made their plans for coöperation accordingly. In consequence, however, of other orders from Gen. CURTIS, Col. HOVEY was obliged to give up his intention of accompanying it, and the fleet made up of the gunboats *Benton*, *Gen. Bragg* and *Mound City*, the rams *Monarch*, *Switzerland*, *Samson* and *Lioness*, and the transports *A. McDowell* and *Rocket*, which carried the Thirty-third Illinois and Fifty-seventh Ohio regiments, in command of Col. WOOD, of the Fifty-seventh, left, as before mentioned, on the 17th.

Some time before daylight, on the 18th, when the fleet had reached Milligan's Bend, a short distance above the mouth of the Yazoo, lights were discovered on the west shore, which looked like the lights of a steamboat or gunboat. The *Benton* was some distance in advance of the remainder of the fleet, and having no lights about her except one small, dim one, near the pilot-house, had run quite close to the strange craft without being discovered.

When they were close enough to make out the character of the stranger to be a *river steamer*, Capt. PHELPS determined not to fire, but to take her by boarding. The only light of the *Benton* was extinguished, *and she moved silently and stealthily up to* the stranger's side; in a minute more the slight shock which the *Benton* gave her as she touched her side, awakened the rebel crew, who were sound asleep, and they jumped from their beds to find themselves prisoners among the *Benton's* crew.

Looking from the upper decks of the captured vessel, which were much higher than the *Benton's*, the Captain discovered, for the first time, that there was an encampment of troops on shore, near the boat. These had been hidden from sight by the levee, which runs like a breastwork, about six feet high, along the banks of the river.

The *Benton's* approach had been so quiet that the alarm was not given in the camp on shore until the *Benton's* boarders had gained the decks of the captured boat, and by that time the entire fleet was close at hand. The transports landed. Col. WOOD's men began pouring out upon the bank, but the frightened rebels seeing so many looming figures of steamers at the shore, only waited to discharge one scattering volley, which wounded one of the Thirty-third, and then fled in the wildest disorder, leaving their camp with all of its equipage, and part of their arms, which were added to the spoils already taken on the boat.

The steamboat was then discovered to be the *Fair Play*, loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for HINDMAN's army in Arkansas, being, in part, 5,360 stands of arms, with accoutrements complete, besides an immense amount of ammunition and other equipments, which, it seems, had been sent at HINDMAN's request from some place in Mississippi to Milligan's Bend, to which point he had sent a Texan regiment to receive and guard them by their recently cut military road from Milligan's Bend to Little Rock. The Texan regiment was part of the force which had been encamped on the river bank, but fled and lost their camp and about sixty of their horses and mules. The other half of the force then encamped was a Louisiana regiment, who fared even worse, their entire camp being captured, and forty of themselves made prisoners.

It had, now, begun to get light, and Col. WOOD's forces pressed on in pursuit of the rebels who fled by the road leading west toward Richmond, Louisiana.

When they had followed them about nine miles they came suddenly upon another camp of three or four hundred rebels, who had taken the alarm from the fugitives who had just passed, and were evacuating their camp as fast as possible. When Col. WOOD's forces came in sight, the sight of this new covey in full flight excited our troops, and they pressed on with redoubled speed, but still not equal to that of the rebels. Fear is a fine spur, and the rebels felt it and went accordingly. After the pursuit had been kept up for eighteen miles, our forces entered the town of Richmond on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad. The town was almost deserted, the inhabitants having stampeded with the rebel troops as they passed through, and the last stragglers of them went out of the town on one side at the same time that Col. WOOD's forces entered it on the other.

A considerable amount of sugar and some ammunition was found in the railroad depot at Richmond. The depot was set on fire, and it and its contents destroyed.

Finding they had no chance of catching the fleet-footed rebels, Col. WOOD returned from Richmond to the river, which he reached safely by night, without having lost a single man.

Some time during the day, on the 19th, when all the spoils had been taken on board, the fleet moved down and made a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Vicksburgh. They found everything very quiet there; the peninsula opposite Vicksburgh seemed entirely deserted by the rebels. They could not discover whether the canal had been obstructed by dams or otherwise, for they did not land and could only see a portion of it, but what they could see was dry and entirely above the level of the water in the river. There were no boats of any description at Vicksburgh. On the morning of the 20th the expedition entered the Yazoo.

They ascended without any incident worthy of notice to Haine's Bluff, seventeen miles from the mouth, where a small force was discovered building fortifications, but all fled at the approach of the gunboats. A landing was effected, and four pieces of artillery discovered lying on the ground, ready to be mounted in the works when completed.

Two of these pieces were 42-pound siege-guns, and were found so heavy that they could not be moved on to the boats without great delay. They were therefore destroyed by being exploded. The other two were taken on board one of the rams. One of them is a curious old Spanish or Mexican gun—a long brass 24-pounder—which has an inscription in Spanish on the breech, and has also a stamp of the Spanish crown at the beginning of the inscription. The other is a splendid, brass 24-pound howitzer, of the latest pattern, and is now on board the ram *Switzerland*. An enormous store of very poor powder, and a good supply of shot, were also taken.

There being no room on the boats to stow away such an amount of powder without running great risk, it was thrown into the river, as were also the greater portion of the shot.

The transports and the *Gen. Bragg* had been left at the mouth of the river, and the troops of Col. WOOD's command had been taken on board the rams *Lioness*, *Samson* and *Monarch*. The gunboats and the *Switzerland* drew too much water to ascend the river much higher, in its present low stage.

The three rams, therefore, with Col. ELLET, Col. WOOD and the troops on board, went on up to the raft, which had been constructed by the rebels several months ago to obstruct the river, sixty miles above its mouth.

Finding nothing at that point, they came back ten miles, to the mouth of the Sunflower, and ascended that stream ten or twelve miles, until they were obliged to stop on account of the shallow water. Finding none of the enemy's boats, though convinced that there was a number of them higher up the Sunflower, they returned to Haine's Bluff, arriving there in the night.

Here they learned that during their absence the rebels had collected in large force and had just made an attack on the gunboats under cover of the night, firing several volleys of musketry into the port-holes, but killing no one. The gunboats had returned the fire, with about a dozen shells which fell in the woods where the musketry firing came from. The shells must have fallen exactly in the right spot, for the shrieks and groans of the wounded could be distinctly heard by those on board the boats. No reconnoissance was made of what damage might have been done by the fire of the gunboats, but the rebels evidently fled in great confusion, and there was no more firing on the gunboats.

The whole fleet started soon after for the mouth of the river, which they reached, and entered the Mississippi again, on their way back to this place, on the 21st. When they came in sight of Greenville on the 22d, the attention of the officers of the fleet was attracted to the point above the town by an occasional gleaming among the trees, much like the gleam of bayonets or other *arms* in the sun. On approaching nearer a considerable force was discovered on the river bank. The *Benton* immediately let fly at them and in a few minutes when the shells began to fall right into their midst, they broke cover and ran. They were soon out of sight, and as there was no object to be gained by pursuit, none of the boats of the fleet landed, but came on to this place.

They bring back, as the spoils of their foray, the captured boat the *Fair Play*, which is a valuable prize, in herself being a staunch boat, her cargo of arms and ammunition, the two pieces of cannon captured at Haine's Bluff, 40 prisoners taken at Milliken's Bend, and two taken at Haine's Bluff, besides the camp equipage of the rebels routed at Milliken's Bend.

Some valuable information was also gathered from prisoners of the whereabouts of the steamship *Star of the West*, and other boats which the rebels had run up the Yazoo.

The *Star of the West* is lying just above the raft, or about seventy miles from the mouth of the Yazoo, and is reported by all who have been questioned about her, as being now completed as a ram and gunboat something like the *Arkansas* only more formidable. These reports represent her as having been razeed and mail clad, and that she now mounts twenty guns.

The happy results of this expedition are not marred by the loss of a single life on the fleet or among the troops, and only one wounded, as being shot through the fleshy part of the thigh, at the first fire of the rebels at Milliken's Bend.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ON BOARD RAM MONARCH, YAZOO RIVER, ABOVE HAINE'S LANDING, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The ram-fleet, in connection with the gunboats Benton, Mound City and *General Bragg*, formed a special expedition at Helena, Ark., on Saturday, Aug. 16, to go down the Mississippi River, to look after our interests which have so lately been abandoned by Commodore DAVIS and others high in command.

From Helena to Vicksburgh the rebels held complete sway, no movement having been made by Gen. CURTIS to aid the fleet by land forces, which, by the way, was all that was required to have bagged Vicksburgh weeks ago. Lieut.-Col. ELLET, commanding the ram fleet, has too much fighting spirit to remain inactive for the length of time deemed necessary by "CURTIS & Co.," whose cotton speculations are of far more importance to them than the capture of Vicksburgh. Col. ELLET and the present commander of the gunboat fleet, and Capt. PHELPS, (of the *Benton*,) decided to drop quietly down the river and have one more *look* at the rebels. Ten boats comprised the entire fleet, seven rams and three gunboats. Your correspondent was kindly received on board the "Flag-ram *Switzerland*," and every facility was extended him to gain information by Col. ELLET.

Nothing of special interest presented itself until we encountered the wreck of the *Sallie Wood*, which your readers will recollect was captured and burned by the rebels about July 21; here we saw indications of recent movements of the enemy. Our commander accordingly paid a visit to a forlorn resident of this deserted land of plantations and darkies. From him we gained no information regarding the movements of the enemy, and he was quite as dumb on the subject of green corn and vegetables generally, not being aware that any of them was in a condition to eat. I doubt if he could have told us which way the Mississippi ran.

Proceeding down the river to Milliken's Bend, Madison County, La., we captured the rebel transport *Fair Play*, with a cargo of 5,000 stand of arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., and last, though not least, a fine carriage and a pair of beautiful grays, intended as a present to Gen. HINDMAN, at Little Rock.

A regiment of soldiers were encamped in a beautiful grove on the bank, under the care of this precious load of rebel arms, but I regret to say that at the first sound of our whistle they "skedaddled." One regiment of infantry, with two companies of cavalry were at once sent in pursuit, and succeeded in overhauling some fifty stragglers, several baggage wagons, all their tents, camp equipage, &c. Everything gave indication of imagined safety on the part of the rebels.

Several Vicksburgh ladies were on board the little steamer, enjoying a refreshing slumber, little dreaming they were so soon to be disturbed by the enemy, who was believed to be *beaten out*, and safely hid away under the protecting care of Commodore DAVIS, hundreds of miles up the river. The fair passengers made a hasty exit from on board and fled with astonishing rapidity to a corn-field which was near. A trusty guard was soon sent in pursuit, and succeeded in *capturing* six frightened dames or damsels, who were not long in being induced to go on board and don their attire, by the gallant Capt. PHELPS, who then sent them to their friends.

Our troops went out eight miles to Richmond Station, on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad, and destroyed the depot, four cars, and a quantity of sugar. Returning to the town, the troops proceeded to plunder all the stores, shops and dwellings where the inhabitants had deserted them. The sacking of a few towns will teach these gentlemen better than to shoot our men from behind the trees, &c., &c.

Leaving Milliken's Bend in the evening, we reached "Williams' great cut-off canal," the most gigantic humbug of the day, or since the commencement of the war. It is simply a poor ditch, and the river approaches the mouth of it in such a way that it is utterly impossible for it to ever interfere with the river in the least.

Here we remained in a terrific shower until 12 o'clock, when three rams and two gunboats rounded to, and are off for some vulnerable point on the Yazoo. This is a narrow deep stream, and we are within pistol shot from the banks nearly all the way. We have information of earthworks at Haine's Landing. We are all on the look-out for guerrillas, but thanks to kind Providence we reach our destination unharmed. The *Benton* opened the ball by sending a shell up the bluffs, and followed with a broadside which made the lonely Yazoo echo for miles, and sent a few Secessionists over the hills at a rapid gait. Here we found two 42-pounders, two 32-pounders, one brass boat howitzer 20-pounder, one Mexican brass 12-pounder, captured from the Mexicans in the last war, large quantities of ammunition, which Col. ELLET threw into the Yazoo for safe keeping. We also secured several prisoners, who were on their way to join their regiment, which was encamped but a few miles back from the river.

The four large siege-pieces we were compelled to blow up, having no transportation for such weighty passengers. The brass guns we have on board the *Switzerland*. The soldiers plundered the officers quarters, burnt a few small buildings, and we started up the Yazoo for Liverpool, in hopes of meeting the *Star of the West*, which the enemy have converted into a gunboat. I regret to say that the low stage of the water prevented our going further up than the Big Sunflower, although two rams—the *Lioness* and *Sampson*—went up the Sunflower some thirty miles, but found no signs of the enemy. Returning, the *Benton* was fired upon from Haine's Landing, and her First Lieutenant badly wounded.

So far this little "excursion" has accomplished more real good to our cause than DAVIS did with his entire fleet for weeks before Vicksburgh.

The gunboat *Bragg* and ram *Monarch* are left at the mouth of the Yazoo as guards, in case another *Arkansas* should come into existence. Returning, we landed our soldiers, cavalry and artillery, at Greenville, Miss., and gave the rebels a lively little chase of some eight miles—the gunboats sent about a dozen very effective shots into a rifle-pit, which had been constructed for our "benefit." We are continually passing huge fires built by the negroes on either shore, to attract our attention, and take them on our boats. In the daytime they appear on the banks in *flocks*, making all kinds of frantic gesticulations for us to land for them. I have not seen one who did not wish to accompany the fleet and I am willing to admit, from what I have seen, that freedom is as dear to a black skin as it is to a white one.

The Mississippi River is falling so rapidly that any proposed operations before Vicksburgh must be postponed until the Autumn rise, which will occur in October or November. Light draft stern-wheel steamers will continue to ply up and down as occasion may require, and the river, from Helena to the Yazoo, will be patroled by these river police.

CARL.

LOSS OF THE U. S. SLOOP ADIRONDACK.

Decription of the Vessel, and List of Her Officers.

Advices from Hilton Head state that "the gunboat *Magnolia* arrived Aug. 28 from a cruise, bringing intelligence to Admiral DUPONT of the total loss of the steam-frigate *Adirondack*, Capt. GANSEVOORT, on the morning of Saturday, the 23d inst., at Man-of-War Point, Abaco Island, about one hundred miles north of Nassau. No particulars of the disaster were forwarded. Capt. GANSEVOORT stated in his dispatch that his men were all safe, and had taken refuge upon a small island in the vicinity of the wreck. He was of opinion that his armament could be saved."

The *Adirondack* sailed from this port on July 17, with sealed orders. She is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and launched on WASHINGTON's birthday, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they now are. She is 237 feet 2 inches long, "over all," has a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold 16 feet 11½ inches, and draws 14 feet of water. Her machinery is of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty Works, in this City. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, on MARTIN's patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true bladed, true screw, 14 feet 3 inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. SEWALL's celebrated tonface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, *capable of distilling* 200 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States constructor. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, GUERT GANSEVOORT.
Acting Lieutenant, James Barker.
Acting Master, T. C. Bowen.
Acting Masters, John Chapman, H. McGloin, Albert M. Kirth.
Acting Midshipman, G. B. Haswell. Surgeon, John Rudenstein.
Paymaster, James Fulton.
Acting Boatswain, William Green.
Acting Masters Mates, A. T. Harradon, J. F. Thompson, Geo. H. Griswold, Wm. Knapp, Jr.
Gunner, James Hutchinson.
Chief-Engineer, A. Henderson; First Assistant-Engineer, Geo. J. Barry; Second Assistant-Engineer, Lewis I. Allen; Third Assistants, H. M. Robie, Thomas Crummie, T. M. Mitchell and Joseph Green.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA FOR REPAIRS.

A portion of PORTER's mortar flotilla has returned to Baltimore from Hampton Roads for repairs. The following is a list of the officers and names of vessels, which are five in number: Schooner *George Mangham*—Acting Master Commanding John Collins, Acting Master's Mates W. Wood, Wm. H. Bade and John Williams. Schooner *Adolph Hugel*—Acting Master Commanding James Van Boskirk, Acting Master's Mates James McDonald and Samuel A. O'Brien, Paymaster's Steward H. B. Miller, Surgeon's Steward Alfred Weller. Schooner *Daniel Smith*—Acting Master Commanding G. D. Brown, Assistant Surgeon A. A. Hailing, Acting Master's Mates R. S. Sommers, F. Warrenton, and Thomas J. Harris. Schooner *Para*—Acting Master Commanding E. G. Furber, Acting Master's Mate and Executive Officer E. Ryan, Acting Master John McDonough, Paymaster's Steward H. L. Briggs, Surgeon's Steward J. S. Kennedy. Schooner *C. P. Williams*—Acting Master Commanding A. R. Langthorne, Acting Master's Mates W. H. Morx, John Green and Lloyd E. Daggett.

Commodore DORNIN, of the Baltimore station, has visited the vessels, and reported on their condition to the Navy Department. The *New Ironsides* returned from Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia yesterday. All hands are satisfied with the working of the vessel and the machinery. Very little jarring is experienced from the engines, the vibrations being scarcely apparent. This is rarely, if ever, the case in any war vessel. The machinery is up to the expectations of the builders. With 60 revolutions per minute of the propeller, the vessel attains a speed of 7½ miles per hour. Her contractors say that 80 revolutions per minute can be accomplished. This would increase her speed to at least 9 knots per hour.

The United States gunboat *Seneca*, Lieutenant-Commanding A. C. RHIND, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, for repairs. She is from Port Royal, having left there on the 26th of August. The *Seneca* is one of the twenty-three steam gunboats built by private contract for the Navy Department. She was launched in August, 1861, and put in commission on the October following. She made 10 and 11 knots an hour on her trial trip. The *Seneca* has done good service on the blockade. She reports the rebel steamer *Nashville* at Savannah. She (the *Seneca*) saw a suspicious light one night, when off that port, but did not discover what it was.

The Cunard Company and the American Flag.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Paris states that an American Diplomat who had just arrived from New-York in one of our steamships, had made a complaint that the American flag which was run up at the fore on arriving at Queenstown, was observed not to be the same as that used in coming out of the port of New-York; that the one used at New-York had thirty-four stars, while that used on the British coast had but twenty-three, and that it was intended as a voluntary insult to the American Government. As this story has reached me from various channels, I beg that you will allow me to state the facts: Mr. SANFORD, the Diplomat alluded to, was a passenger in the *Persia* from New-York; on arriving at Queenstown the steamer came off as usual for the mails, carrying the American flag at the fore; Mr. SANFORD counted the stars in the Union, and finding them to be 23 or 24, asked Capt. LOTT if that vessel belonged to the Company, and if so, what that flag was which she carried at the fore; that if it was meant for the American, it was a direct insult. It is difficult to believe that a gentleman holding Mr. SANFORD's position should thus seek for imaginary insults. The flag in question was an old one, made before the present unhappy difficulties commenced. The *Persia* has three American flags, not one of which has the same number of stars in the Union; and the flag which she carried at Queenstown, with thirty stars in the Union, was the same she had on leaving New-York. If you will take the trouble to count the stars in the flags on board of American ships, you will find that they vary in number according to their size, and the year they were made in. Capt. LOTT counted them in the flag used at the American Consulate in Liverpool, and found them to be two less than the number which Mr. SANFORD considers indispensable.

Your obedient servant, E. CUNARD.

No. 4 BOWLING GREEN, Sept. 4, 1862.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

List of New-York Soldiers Brought to Washington-street Hospital, Alexandria, Va., on the 31st of August and 1st of September, from the Late Battle-Fields of Virginia.

John Markey, 11th N. Y. Battery, Albany—thigh.
Capt. Peletiah Ward, Co. E, 35th N. Y. M., Dover, Duchess County—severely wounded by a shell in head and thigh, and shot through arm and thigh, seriously wounded. P. S.—Since died.
George W. Lush, Co. E, 17th N. Y. V., Rye, Westchester County—elbow.
Capt. Lyman Ormsby, Co. I, 22d N. Y. V., Moriah, Essex County—ankle.
Sergt. John Maher, Co. E, 2d N. Y. Fire Zouaves, N. Y. City—heel.
Joseph Morell, Co. I, 12th N. Y. V., Salina—knee.
John Shott, Co. D, 1st N. Y. V., N. Y. City—[illegible]
Andrew Gallagher, Co. B, 1st N. Y. V., N. Y. City—side.
Charles O'Neill, Co. E, 2d N. Y. Fire Zouaves, N. Y. City—face and back of neck.
Lieut. Thomas J. Rehan, Co. A, 12th N. Y. V., Syracuse—bruised by a shell in right arm and right leg, and shot through left leg.
Capt. George Friedrick Justin Kuhne, Co. D, 58th N. Y. S. V., Germany—neck.
Major Wm. T. C. Grower, 17th N. Y., N. Y. City—leg, severely.
Nathan Osborne, Co. D, 38th N. Y. V., Van Ettenville, Chemung County—fever.
Corp. James D. Stevenson, Co. K, 10th N. Y., N. Y. City—elbow.
James A. Allen, Co. G, 86th N. Y. V., Cohocton, Steuben Co.—shoulder.
Frank Chapman, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Art., Salamanca, Oneida Co.—fever.
Jesse B. Ostrander, Co. G, Harris Light Cavalry, Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y.—right arm and hand.
Lieut. W. S. Andrews, Second Lieutenant and Signal officer, Hawkins Zouaves, N. Y. City—debility and exhaustion.
Capt. H. D. Rich, 35th N. Y., Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.—remittent fever, dangerous.
Leonard Dutton, 1st Excelsior, Decatur, Michigan—arm.
Sergt. Wm. Furman, Co. B, 20th N. Y. M., Wawarsing, Ulster Co.—[illegible]
Edwin M. Burridge, 11th N. Y. Battery, Hyde Park—from back to neck; wounded while [illegible] to extricate a horse.
Theron R. Horton, Co. A, 17th N. Y., N. Y. City—arm.
John Meehan, Co. H, 40th N. Y., N. Y. City—nose and foot by shell.
Wm. E. Barrett, Co. D, 23d N. Y. V., Corning, Steuben Co.—leg.
Frederick Dittert, Co. A, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters, Brooklyn, N. Y.—thigh.
Nicholas Bain, Co. D, 38th N. Y., Melrose, Westchester Co.—breast.
Peter Flood, Co. A, 17th N. Y. V., Yonkers, Westchester Co.—leg.
Thos. Egolf, Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, L. I.—leg.
Richard Donnell, Co. H, 23d N. Y. V., North Norwich, Chenango County—thumb.
Ord.-Sergt. Henry Temple, 2d N. Y.
Martin Lopossal, Co. E, 20th N. Y., town of Wawarsing—side.
Lieut. James Ascenhalberger, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Art., Buffalo, N. Y.—left leg amputated.
Jos. B. Twaite, Co. [illegible], 14th N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn—left leg amputated below knee.
Capt. Abram S. Smith, Co. H, 20th N. Y. S. M., Albany—in leg, above knee.
Lieut. J. M. Vanvalkenburg, Co. G, 20th N. Y. S. M., Lexington, Green County, N. Y.—left hip; ball lodged near spine.
Rollin E. Marzenville, Co. F, 2d N. Y. Cav., Poultney, Rutland County, Vt.—right shoulder, and left leg amputated above knee-joint.
Thomas Gleason, Co. E, 20th N. Y., Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.—foot below ankle.
Wellington Butler, Co. G, 20th N. Y. S. M., Lexington, Greene County—right shoulder. His brother, George, is wounded in left shoulder, but is not in the hospital.
C. A. Boustell, Co. A, 5th N. Y. V., Catskill, Greene Co.—arm.
Jacob Kreitner, Co. F, 21st N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.—shoulder and thigh.
Almon D. Brown, Co. A, 26th N. Y., Georgetown, Madison Co.—thigh, below hip.
Francis Doyle, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn—right arm amputated.
A. J. Whaley, Co. D, 26th N. Y., Amboy, Oswego Co.—fever.
Lieut. Daniel Berrien, Co. C, 17th N. Y., New-York City—above knee, shell.
Geo. M. Barber, 1st U. S. S., Potter, Yates Co., N. Y.—leg, above knee by a shell.
Alfred Laporte, Co. E, 24th N. Y., Fulton, Oswego Co.—right wrist and left thumb.
Henry Leger, Co. C, 38th N. Y., New-York City—breast and finger.
August Ostermann, Co. C, 20th N. Y. S. V.—shoulder, by shell.
George Hill, Co. A, 44th N. Y. V., Newstead, Erie Co.—[illegible]
John McCoy, Co. E, 17th N. Y. V., New-York—thigh.
Wm. O. Newcomb, Co. F, 26th N. Y., Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y.—leg.
Melbourne E. Morton, Co. I, 16th N. Y., New-York—two wounds in leg.
John Friend, Co. D, 13th N. Y., New-York—leg.
Capt. D. S. Brown, Co. F, 24th Ohio—left side, dangerous, Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte County.
Patrick Henry, Co. C, 7th Ohio—knee, Chillicothe, Ross County.
Albert Adams, Co. C, 29th Ohio—calf of leg, Milan, Erie County.
Lieut. Ralph E. Ellinwood, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry—ankle, Ashtabula County.
Wm. Pancost, Co. G, 25th Ohio—concussion of shell, Republic, Seneca County.
Nelson Crockett, Co. A, 55th Ohio—face, Adams, Seneca County.
Wilbert L. Green, Co. C, 55th Ohio—right leg, Berlin, Erie County.
P. B. Wright, Co. C, 2d Wis.—left leg, Milwaukee.
Jas. Gow, Co. C, 2d Wis.—foot injured, Lancaster, Grant County.
Edward Carney, Co. K, 7th Wis.—side, Walworth County.
Wm. H. Mills, Co. F, 7th Wis.—arm, Harrison.
Archibald Wheeler, Co. E, 7th Wis.—thigh, Hancock.
Augustus Engle, Co. E, 1st Mich.—breast, dangerous, Tekonsha.
Hugh Kerr, Co. H, 3d Mich.—injured in hip, N. Y.
James Richard Hall, Co. D, 16th Mich.—side with shell, Pickford.
Ira M. D. Crane, Co. G, 3d Mich.—leg, above knee, Kalamazoo.
James Renwick, Co. E, 3d Mich.—hip, Keene, Ionia County.
John Falcher, Co. K, 1st Mich. Cavalry—arm, Exeter, Monroe County.
Henry Moody, Co. B, 6th N. H.—knee, Enfield.
Frank T. Underhill, Co. B, 6th N. H.—both legs, Orange, N. H.
C. Hastings, Co. C, 2d N. H.—thigh, Manchester.
Asa B. Fisk, Co. F, 6th N. H.—leg, Troy.
2d Lieut. John Whelan, 1st N. H. Battery—leg, Manchester.
Michael A. Dillon, Co. G, 2d N. H.—right side and breast, Wilton.
Henry Buckeye, Co. K, 2d Md.—knee, Baltimore.
Henry Sivel, Co. H, 2d Md.—leg, Baltimore.
Augustus Knight, Co. G, 2d Md.—foot and thigh, Baltimore.
Herman Baer, Co. G, 2d Md.—foot and thigh, Baltimore.
Ellison T. Campbell, Co. G, 19th Ind.—fever, Auburn.
Chas. Moore, Co. F, 20th Ind.—breast, Eugene, Vermillion County.
Henry Jett, Co. G, 20th Ind.—both legs injured by shell, Lafayette.
S. B. Woodmansee, Co. B, 2d Va. Cavalry—Belmont, Ohio.
Lieut. Thos. E. Day, Co. E, 2d Va.—left arm, Harrisville.
Lieut. John E. Day, Co. K, 2d Va.—leg, amputated, Harrisonville.
James M. Stuart, Co. E, 3d Va.—[illegible] leg, Lasalle, Wayne County.
James W. Salter, Co. E, 2d Mich.—right arm, Ionia.

List of Wounded Soldiers from all States but New-York and Pennsylvania, Received into Washington-street Hospital, Alexandria, Va., about Aug. 31.

John L. W. Wesson, Co. A, 2d N. J.—[illegible] leg, below knee.
James M. Atchison, Co. F—right leg, Mercer.
Christopher Farrell, Co. B, 5th N. J.—hip, Newark.
James Burnham, Co. E, 19th Me.—foot, injury, Bridgeton, Me.
James M. Simpson, Co. C, 2d Me.—leg, Brewer.
C. S. Stevens, 1st Me. Cav.—fever, Roberts, Me.
B. S. Cowing, Co. B, 4th Me.—ball in side, Rockland.
Sergt. Geo. M. Brazy, Co. F, 4th Me.—ball in forehead, serious, Lincolnville.
Calvin H. Carter, Co. F, 13th Mass.—thigh, flesh wound, Feltonville, Mass.
Calvin C. Thayer, Co. G, 13th Mass.—shoulder, Bellingham, Mass.
Lieut. Erastus W. Everson, Co. E, 13th Mass.—concussion of shell, Dedham.
Corp. Bailie D. Bassett, Co. G, 13th Mass.—leg, Hanover, Mass.
James Cooran, Co. B, 16th Mass.—breast, Boston.
Sergt.-Maj. Wm. C. Manning, 1st Mass. Vol.—hip, Portland.
Joseph B. Bigelow, Co. H, 1st Mass.—ankle, Harvard, Mass.
Joseph S. Keefe, Co. C, 13th Mass.—leg, flesh wound, Natick.
Edmond Cook, Co. C, 2d U. S. Inf.—shoulder, Boston.
Hugh F. Dunnigan, Co. H, 38th N. Y.—foot, Canandaigua.
Lawrence Hortigan, Co. C, 30th N. Y.—leg, flesh wound, Albany.
Sergt. Chas. W. Smith, Co. I, 24th N. Y.—leg above knee, Sackett's Harbor.
John Vonguenstock, Co. H, 20th N. Y. M.—foot, Kingston, Ulster County.
Wm. Francisco, Co. F, 101st N. Y.—breast, Delaware County.

Rev. C. B. THOMAS,
Chaplain of the Hospital.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Movements in the City.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT—COL. PEISSNER.

The presentation of a flag to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Col. Peissner, did not take place yesterday, as was expected, but it will be presented to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., at Dr. Charles Rheinhardthauer's residence, No. 55 Second-avenue. To-morrow the regiment will positively leave for the seat of war.

FLAG FOR THE EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Col. J. G. Aams, the State Agent of Connecticut, has now at his office in Broadway a magnificent flag, intended for the Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment, which left for Virginia a few days ago. It is a superb affair, manufactured of blue silk. The arms of the State is embroidered in rich silk, surmounted by the National Eagle; underneath is the motto: "Qui transtulit sustinet"—"He who transplants still sustains." The number of the corps is also embroidered upon it in a gold and scarlet scroll.

THE STANTON LEGION TO LEAVE TO-MORROW.

Col. Allen's regiment, the Stanton Legion, numbering nearly 900 men, all of whom are fully uniformed and equipped, leave to-morrow for the Capital. At present the regiment is encamped at New-Dorp, Staten Island, at which place the officers have made arrangements for a ball to come off this evening. It is expected to be a grand affair, as many visitors are expected from New-York, and a number of the élite of Staten Island have accepted invitations. During the evening Col. Allen will be presented with a handsome horse, the gift of his officers.

RETURN OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Late on Wednesday evening, the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. Maidhoff, arrived in this City from Virginia, where it has been stationed for the past three months. It was met by the Fifth Regiment, under command of Col. Burger, and escorted to its armory, corner of Delancey-street, where it was dismissed.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Yesterday morning, the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, numbering 147 men, commanded by Capt. Delobher, who has seen service under Garibaldi, arrived in this City from Boston, in the steamer *Commonwealth*, *en route* for the seat of war. On landing, the men were marched to the New-Jersey Railroad, and took cars for Washington. The officers of the Battery are as follows: Capt. Delobher; First Lieuts. Henders and Whitaker; Second Lieuts. Miller and Foster.

THE SUBSTITUTE AGENCIES.

Messrs. C. H. Marshall, Edwards Pierrepont and W. E. Dodge, constituted themselves a Committee to ascertain from Superintendent Kennedy the reason of the arrest of the substitute agents. And the following report is the result:

"We, the undersigned, in consequence of the excitement in this City, caused by the recent arrest and imprisonment of several citizens in Fort Lafayette, called upon Mr. Kennedy, the Chief of Police, to ascertain the facts in the case.

We learn that the order for the arrest was made by the Judge Advocate-General, C. L. Turner, in consequence of the violation of the order of the War Department, of Aug. 8, respecting enlistments of soldiers, that the persons arrested were engaged in obtaining money from individuals on a promise to procure a substitute for the person thus paying, in case he should be drafted. We were told by the Chief of Police that money to a considerable amount had been offered by those engaged in this business, to prevent persons from enlisting as soldiers, and to induce them to wait until a draft was ordered, so that they might be employed and paid as substitutes; that the Judge-Advocate considered these acts as a violation of the order of Aug. 8, and had made his order accordingly. Mr. Kennedy informed us that the number engaged in this business was very large, and rapidly increasing, and that enlistments were thereby greatly retarded.

We simply state these facts to the public as we received them from the Chief of Police.

C. H. MARSHALL,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
WM. E. DODGE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

The Young Men's Christian Association was requested to nominate officers for the new Ironsides Regiment, and that body having, through its Board, complied with the request, the following gentlemen were named, and their commissions have been issued by the Governor.

We are told that Mr. Gould and some of the others do not propose to accompany the regiment, and if such is the case, it would seem better policy to commission others at once.

The following is the list:

Colonel, Charles Gould; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. J. H. Duganne; Major, William H. L. Barnes; Quartermaster, Frank W. Ballard; Adjutant, David Drake; Chaplain, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott. Captains—Rev. M. G. Kemnsey, George Perry, Christopher Pullman, Albert T. Merchant, David D. Terry, and others.

We believe these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Gould, who is an energetic and pushing man; Mr. Duganne, who is well known as an eloquent speaker; Mr. Ballard, who is connected with various public associations, and Rev. Mr. Abbott, whose literary career is most successful, are unknown to the public, and are all without military education or experience.

The "Ironsides" will command first-class recruits, and should have at the start officers of undoubted ability, who can instruct and inspire them, not only with confidence in their morality, but in their knowledge of the ways and means, the marching and counter-marching of the battle-field.

WORK FOR THE PATRIOTIC.

The call of the Surgeon-General for lint, bandages and other hospital comforts and necessaries is, we are glad to report, meeting with very general response. A very praiseworthy example is set by the firm of Ellis, Bennet & Co., of No. 151 Chambers-street, who employ somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred hands, and whose card, as herewith appended, calls for linen to be made into lint:

A CARD.—The employes of Ellis, Bennet & Co., numbering some one hundred and twenty-five, many of whom have relatives in our army, are desirous of aiding, not only their own kindred, but the army in general; they are anxious to devote an hour of each day for the purpose of making lint.

Those who are willing to assist in this patriotic effort, can do so by sending old linen of any description to our store, No. 151 Chambers-street, where it will be made into lint and immediately put in the proper hands to be forwarded where needed.

ELLIS, BENNET & CO.,
No. 151 Chambers-street.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

The State of New-York will unquestionably do its duty in the present crisis of the country's destiny, and furnish its quota, and more than its quota, of men to fill up the battle-thinned ranks of the army of the Union. Already over 70,000 volunteers, belonging to the State, have responded to the two last requisitions of the President, and recruiting still goes briskly on. In a fortnight more the number would, in all probability reach 100,000—almost as many as the State has to supply out of the entire 600,000 new troops, so urgently called for. But generously as the State has behaved, fault may, with reason, be found with the City. Here and in Brooklyn, if anywhere, it was expected a large class of men would be found who would join the army readily, if for no better reason than that the bounties and pay offered were sufficient to tempt every man who chanced to be out of employment. The result would seem to show that employment was plentiful; for the majority of men enlisted in the two cities have been of too respectable a sort to allow it to be supposed for a moment they were in need of work. The two cities, then, as compared with the rural districts, must be deficient in self-sacrificing patriotism; for they have not borne their share of the responsibility with which they, as part of the State, are burdened. The quota of the two cities is more than half of that of the entire State; yet, whereas in the country the people have nearly fulfilled their duty, the figures show that the town has done little more than a moiety of what it might and will have to do. New-York City and Brooklyn together must provide 34,000 men. They have, at present, furnished less than 25,000; and of these, over 5,000 are for regiments in the field, which may not probably (though of all others they should) be considered as forming part of the quota. Leaving out these 5,000 recruits for regiments now in the field, it is found that the total of enlistments for new regiments in the two cities are about 18,000. Of these, the Spinola (Empire) Brigade has 3,000; the Metropolitan Brigade 2,500; the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment (Col. Peissner's "Halleck Guard,") 950; the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, (Col. Gurney's "Monitors,") 950; the Irish Legion, (Gen. Corcoran's,) somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000; the Eleventh, (Col. Allen's "Stanton Legion,") 850; other organizations that have been more or less time forming, have from 100 to 800 each. Neither this City nor Brooklyn has yet dispatched a full regiment, (raised under the last requisition,) armed and equipped, to the seat of war. The rural districts have sent on several. Five or six regiments, however, go from here within a few days; and, with a little more exertion and enthusiasm, the metropolis of the State and Union may yet save its credit in the eyes of the nation. One thing is certain, if the ferry-united cities do not toe the mark voluntarily, they will be apt to find little favor under the draft.

ENROLLING FOR THE DRAFT.

The preliminary enrollment for the draft progresses toward completion. Night and day Judge Advocate-General Turner and his unwilling officers and clerks are busily at work, obtaining and registering names, and making out the books from which the final division of exempts from non-exempts will have to be made. The Judge Advocate-General, at his office No. 84 Broadway, labors indefatigably, and he finds able assistants in Capt. Anthon, who has charge of the office in Brooklyn, and Mr. Scribner, who attends to the manifold and complicated details of the whole business. There have been some 2,300 enrolling books handed in already, each enrolling officer taking a fresh book on every round he makes, and, immediately on his return from his beat, transferring it to the copyists for registration of the names he has obtained. Over 400,000 names have been enrolled in this City and Brooklyn already, and several days more will elapse before the task is finished. Of these 400,000, nearly one half are expected to prove exempt. A great many able-bodied men will, however, evade the draft, in spite of all the precautions that may be taken to prevent them doing so, mostly men, too, of a class who might be deported from the City for the City's good. One way to checkmate these fellows may be suggested, which is this: After the enrollment is finished and the draft made, give to every legitimate exempt a special certificate that cannot be forged. Then invest the Provost-Guard with authority to demand the production of such certificate at any and all times. If the certificate is not produced, arrest the person who is without it. If, after arrest, he can produce his certificate, or prove that he has accidentally lost it, there will be an end of the matter; but if he has neither certificate nor other proof of exemption, let him be at once drafted off to help fill up the ranks of some regiment in the field.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The certainty that if the City does not supply its quota of men under the President's requisitions, a draft will take place, and the increase of bounties lately made, have given another grand impetus to recruiting. The tents in the City Hall Park are again thronged all day long, and the various military departments are in a state of unceasing bustle and excitement. There were several hundred men enrolled yesterday, at the office in White-street, for the old regiments exclusively. Dr. Mott and his assistants, and Capt. Larned, and Lieut. Kenaston, had more than they could possibly attend to at times, and crowds had to wait their turn for as much as an hour or two.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Comptroller Haws has made arrangements for the immediate disbursement of the City bounty of $50, just voted by the Common Council. Every recruit will receive this amount on production of his certificate of enlistment. The State bounty of $50 will be paid to-day and to-morrow—then it positively stops. The United States $25 and $4 bounties will be paid to recruits for regiments in the field until further notice. It should be remembered that to-morrow is the last day of the State bounty.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

This organization now numbers 737 men. Recruiting has not been so brisk during the last week as the week previous, but it is confidently expected that the regiment will number 830 men by to-morrow, when the regiment will be mustered into service. Those desiring to serve under experienced officers will do well to enlist themselves under the command of the able and energetic Colonel, James C. Burke, formerly of the Sixty-third N. Y. S. V.

The field and staff officers are as follows: Colonel, Jas. C. Burke; Lieut.-Colonel, M. D. Smith; Major, Wm. Brown; Adjutant, Wm. M. Cole; Surgeon, Wm. J. McDermott; Quartermaster, Jos. E. Ebling.

Wm. M. Cole, the Adjutant, was formerly of the Seventy-first New-York State Militia, and has been connected with the schools of the Seventh Ward for a long period, and has resigned his position as Vice-Principal of Ward School No. 31, and Secretary of the Seventh Ward School Board, to accept the position tendered him by Gen. Spinola. Adjutant Cole was one of the first to volunteer as a private in the ranks of the Seventy-first State Militia, at the breaking out of the present war; and, judging from the prestige he then acquired, there is no doubt he will reflect credit upon the regiment with which he is connected.

PATRIOTISM OF WHOLESALE HATTERS, CAP MANUFACTURERS AND FUR IMPORTERS.

The following gentlemen, wholesale hatters, cap manufacturers, and fur importers of the city, have volunteered to close their stores at 3 o'clock P. M., till the 15th inst., in order to give their employes an opportunity to aid enlistments all in their power:

John Phillips,	Haight, Halsey & Co.,
Shethar & Nichols,	Moore & Sealy Bros.,
P. W. Vail,	Sanger & Co.,
Geo. C. Treadwell & Co.,	Jos. W. Lester & Co.,
L. J. & J. Phillips,	Duryea, Jaques & Co.,
Edward J. King,	M. Prentice Whitcomb,
West & Caldwell,	Andrew Comstock,
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.,	Seamless Clothing Co.,
Charles Watson,	M. E. Moodey,
A. T. Fenn & Co.,	E. C. Boughton,
Pearce & Brush,	Chas. King & Co.,
A. H. Ballard,	Osborne & May.
Thompson, White & Co.,	

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Sixth Senatorial District Committee met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, Mr. Peter Cooper in the chair. An application for aid was presented by the recruiting officer of the Seventy-eighth, who represented that the regiment had suffered greatly at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and badly wanted men and money to fill up the depleted ranks. The application was referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

Mr. W. Smith reported that the banner ordered to be made for Col. Gurney's regiment would be ready for presentation on Saturday. "*Pro Deo et Libertate*"—For God and Liberty—is the motto upon it. An appropriation of $300 was made as the nucleus of a fund for obtaining India-rubber blankets for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh. On Saturday it was decided that the $10 extra bounty for recruits should cease. The Committee then adjourned till noon to-morrow.

Meeting of the War Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COLONEL OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The War Committee met, yesterday afternoon, with closed doors, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner Cedar and William streets. It is rumored, however, that the subject of discussion were the resolutions passed on Wednesday asking the Government's consent to Gens. Fremont and Mitchel raising a division of 50,000, and if the Government refused, to ask permission of the State. It is also rumored that quite a strong debate arose, but nothing definite was done, the majority of the members being in favor of rescinding the resolutions. The following communication was also received from Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, relative to the correspondence, published in yesterday's TIMES, between the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Gen. Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS 22D REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1862.

To the Chairman National War Committee:

SIR: The dispatch from Gen. Halleck to your Committee, having reference to the three months' New-York troops, as it appears in the public prints, has caused us much surprise.

So far as my regiment is concerned, I refer you to the following statement of facts, and to the documents annexed:

I never at any time had any instructions from the *War Department, or from any person connected therewith*, that the services of my regiment were desired beyond the original date of expiration of its enlistment.

We did, when ordered home, volunteer to remain eight days after receipt of said order, which offer was accepted by Maj.-Gen. Wool. I refer you to inclosures No. 1 for the order, and No. 2 for our offer to remain, Col. Miles' reply and Gen. Wool's acceptance.

The only communication of any description which I received upon the subject of remaining, was a dispatch from a private individual in Washington, and one in no way officially connected with the Government, asking me whether "*the Twenty-second felt disposed to remain eight or ten days.*"

This was received after we had been ordered home—had offered to remain and had been accepted.

I replied that we were to remain till 1st of September, eight days after receipt of orders to return, and that we had volunteered so to do.

I at the same time wrote in a private letter to the gentleman above referred to, that if the services of the regiment were required for a longer period, the request should be made by the Government through the proper channel, and that I had no question but that it would meet with a hearty response.

I can only presume that Gen. Halleck was entirely misinformed of any action on the part of this regiment. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Lieut.-Col. Com'g.

EXTRACT OF ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 24, 1862.

Special Order No. 102.—The Twenty-second Regiment of New-York State Militia will prepare immediately to be relieved and return to New-York.

The regiment for the relief of the Twenty-second will be here this afternoon.

EXTRACT OF ORDER NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, held at Camp Aspinwall, Harper's Ferry, Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we, the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment hereby request our Colonel to express to Col. Miles our willingness to remain at our post, if desired, until the 1st of September, in case of any immediate danger threatening the department.

To this resolution, Col. Miles, commandant of the post, returned the following answer:

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 24, 1862.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have just received the noble resolution of your Board of Officers, Twenty-second New-York. It was what I expected, but it is out of my power to accede to the wish of the officers to retain the regiment until the 1st of September, as I firmly believe a contingency may arise before you leave Baltimore absolutely requiring the services of the regiment in another important field, where I have the utmost confidence that your discipline and your valor will be conspicuously exhibited.

Should information be received between this and your departure of an advance of the enemy on this point, I shall not hesitate to accept the services of the regiment until he is repulsed.

I am, Doctor, with great regard,
Your obedient servant and friend,
D. S. MILES, Commanding,
Colonel, Second Infantry.

To Surgeon BENJ. LEE, Twenty-second New-York State Militia, Camp Hill.

About an hour afterward the following was received:

HEADQUARTERS, HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 24, 1862.

COLONEL: By direction of Major-Gen. Wool, I am instructed to retain your regiment, the Twenty-second New-York State Militia, until the 1st day of September.

I am, Colonel, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. S. MILES,
Colonel, Second Infantry, commanding.

To Col. ASPINWALL, commanding Twenty-second New-York State Militia, Camp Hill.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ABORTION CASE IN THIRTEENTH-STREET—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the death of Mrs. Catharine Galtreaux, heretofore reported in the TIMES, was concluded last evening. The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "We find that the deceased, Catharine Galtreaux, came to her death by metro peritonitis, supervening upon abortion; and we believe, as far as the evidence elicited, that Dr. Cox is instrumental in producing the abortion; and we censure Dr. Sherrill for neglect of duty as a physician, in giving a certificate of death for inflammation of the bowels, and in secreting the fact of deceased having had a miscarriage." Upon the rendition of this verdict, Dr. Cox was brought up for examination, but by the advice of his counsel, Mr. C. S. Spencer, he refused to answer the questions put to him by Coroner Naumann, except those as to his name, age and occupation. He was thereupon conveyed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dr. Sherrill, Mrs. Johnson, who kept the house in Thirteenth-street where Mrs. Galtreaux died, also a servant of the latter, and Mrs. Teuerman were detained as witnesses in the case, and sent to the house of Detention. Dr. Sherrill is a practicing physician in Hudson-street, aged about 70 years, and upon his examination yesterday he testified that he had been fifty-three years engaged in the duties of physician and surgeon. Much of the evidence adduced upon the inquest is wholly unfit for publication, and other portions of it are at present withheld from the public, in the belief that the ends of justice might be defeated if it were made known.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A regular meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the Chair, and only a few members present. Mr. John Baker was elected a member of the Chamber. Mr. John Stevens, Secretary of the Committee on General Average Consolidation, read a report from the Committee, favoring the views of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which has held several meetings in Glasgow. The President stated that the Committee of Thirteen, appointed at the great Union-square meeting, had fulfilled its mission, and might be considered discharged. He also took occasion to say that the War Committee, organized at the meeting in the Park, did not emanate from the Chamber, although their meetings had been held in the Hall of the Chamber.

DEATH OF ARTHUR BUELL.—Mr. Arthur Buell, one of the clerks employed in the office of United States District Attorney Smith, a nephew of that official, and a young man of rare promise, was accidentally killed at Rochester, N. Y., by the shot of a gun, which, in his own hands, was prematurely discharged. Mr. Buell, who was spending his vacation away from this City, was a youth of more than ordinary talent, which, being well cultured by careful study, was rapidly maturing into serviceable capacity. He was a universal favorite with the *attachés* and *habitués* of the office, and gave every personal and professional prophecy of early distinction.

THE FRUIT GROWERS made a fair beginning at their first weekly conversational meeting yesterday. A large number of amateurs and others were present, some from points as distant as New-Haven. Over a hundred plates of apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc., were upon the tables, and an hour and a half was passed in testing the fruits, and in a friendly discussion of the merits of a part of the specimens, correcting those wrongly named, naming specimens sent in for classification, etc. The future hour of meeting was fixed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday of each week, at the *Agriculturist* rooms, No. 41 Park-row.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—This road which runs from Port Monmouth, New-Jersey on the Bay shore opposite Sandy Hook, and has carried all the passengers to and from New-York and Long Branch this season, has formed a connection with the Camden and Atlantic City Railroad, and now runs daily trains between Long Branch and Philadelphia, direct. To-morrow they make a grand excursion from Long Branch and Port Monmouth to Atlantic City and Philadelphia, giving excursionists the privilege of returning on Monday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

YACHT RACE FOR A PURSE OF $1,000.—A yacht race, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, took place yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Court-street, for a stake of $1,000. The boats entered were the *Commodore*, owned by H. Smedley, and the *Nonpareil*, owned by G. L. French. The course was from the Club-house to Buoy No. 9, Lower Bay, ten miles and return. Two minutes were allowed to the first. The wind, from the southeast, was very strong—the boats beating against it going out, and the tide and wind in their favor on the return. The contest was all on one side—the *Commodore* taking the lead, and keeping it. They started at 1:13 o'clock, and the *Commodore* rounded the last stake-boat at 4:32, and the *Nonpareil* at 4:44. A large number of spectators were present, who took a lively interest in the contest.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Col. Cone's Second Senatorial Regiment has received orders to march to the seat of war, and it is expected will be in readiness to move on Saturday next. They are now quartered at Camp Arthur, near the Navy-yard.

The Third Senatorial Regiment, Col. Blunt, is progressing rapidly. The prospects now are that they will have the number of men required within ten days, and perhaps sooner.

The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. Morton, commenced recruiting on Saturday last, and have already secured over 250 men. As soon as the men are recruited they are sent to camp on Riker's Island.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored man was found in the water at Fort Hamilton on Wednesday. The clothes consisted of a calico shirt, brown cloth coat, pantaloons, overalls and coarse shoes. He had whiskers, was apparently 40 years of age. No marks of violence being discernible, a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. The inquest was held by Coroner Bennett, of Bay Ridge, L. I.

NEW-JERSEY.

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF HOBOKEN.—An appeal for aid for our sick and wounded soldiers having been made by the Surgeon-General of the United States, an association, in response to this call, has been formed in the City of Hoboken, to meet at the Engine-house No. 2, corner Washington and Sixth streets, every day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., (the first Wednesday of each month excepted.) Contributions, especially of old linen and of lint, will be thankfully received; but those who have nothing to give but their time, are earnestly requested to volunteer their services and help in this much needed work. The patriotic men of Hoboken have so worthily and generously come forward, that the loyal women should not be wanting in any effort to relieve and mitigate the sufferings of those who have risked comfort, safety and life for their country in this hour of trial.

MISS ISABELLA STEVENS.
MISS EMILY KORFF.
MRS. DR. ELDER.
MRS. BOELTING.
MRS. BURBANK.
MRS. KOHLSAAT.
MISS SHIARTNY.

—Col. F. P. Blair does not seem to be on the best terms with the German element in St. Louis. At least the following card, which appears in the *News*, apparently indicates that fact: "I am informed that the German newspaper, called the *Westliche Post*, contains an article this morning, charging that I had authorized and directed recruiting officers to seize and impress into the ranks as soldiers all persons found in the streets at night. The whole article, as far as it attempts to make me responsible for anything of this sort, is false. It seems impossible that this newspaper can tell the truth in any matter that concerns me. I have no knowledge of any transaction of the kind having taken place, and certainly I have neither authorized, nor will I countenance, anything of the sort. I have to request that the other German papers will insert this denial, in order that it may reach their readers. I have no hope that a newspaper which has so studiously and persistently invented and circulated falsehoods about me for the last year, as the *Post* has done, will do me the justice to retract this last and most flagitious libel."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hays, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of property owners in Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, for a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Ross—

Petition of property owners in West Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to have sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals for such necessary alterations as are required in the house of Hose Company Number nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Healey—

Resolved, That Michael Doody be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars ($6,500) be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred on reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and Captain John Downey, and that the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose bills are hereby submitted, and charge the same to its appropriate account, said bills to be indorsed "Correct" by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a suitable wharf on the east side of Ward's Island.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the pond of stagnant water in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward School-house, be immediately filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the ditch of stagnant water in block bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, respecting the number and location of the piers owned by private parties, the number and location of such as are the property of the City, and leased; also the terms and requirements of such leases, so far as relate to the keeping of such piers in repair.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the property owners, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, regulated and graded, where not already graded, and that the property in front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and disbursements for said work, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Keech was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Ninety-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninety-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road, be regulated and graded, and as Ninety-second-street, from the same point, also requires regulating and grading, and as the same is asked for by the property-owners, they recommend that also for adoption, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Hogan—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east, to be flagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the grade of the Eighth-avenue and intersecting streets changed, from a point commencing at Eighty-fifth-street to a point at Ninety-fifth-street, shown in the annexed plan, from the established grade, to the grade shown as a green line on said plan.

The President moved to amend said resolution, by adding thereto the words following, to wit:

"Provided such change of grade does not, in the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, invalidate the contract already existing, for regulating and grading said avenue."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Hogan—1.

Resolution, that the sunken rock in Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, be removed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In the Board of Councilmen, July twenty-one, amended by adding thereto the words, "who is directed to advertise for proposals and the same to be done by contract," and as amended, but for want of a constitutional vote subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street between Third and Lexington avenues, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that two gas lamps be placed in front of school-house in Elm-street, between Leonard and Franklin streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Councilmen, September 1, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Ross—3.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, of Board of Aldermen with resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six inch mains leading through the Fifth-avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir to the Distributing Reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, and that the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars be appropriated therefor, under the head of "Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements."

Councilman Gedney moved that the said report be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

And the report was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Repper, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Councilman Hazleton moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Councilman Jones moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter—5.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Ross, The President, Trotter—6.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

The Acting President stated the question to be on the motion to reconsider the unfavorable vote.

Councilman Jones moved that the motion to reconsider be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost.

And the motion to reconsider the unfavorable vote was carried, and the paper laid over.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President *pro tem.* declared the Board adjourned until Monday, the eighth instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Gen. Fremont and the Army—His Position Thereto.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Giles vs. Selover and John C. Fremont.—The order for the examination of Gen. Fremont on supplementary proceedings, being now returnable, (mentioned in the TIMES of Wednesday) application was made by Gen. Fremont's counsel for a postponement, to give him an opportunity to rebut the affidavit of Bradford Jones, as to his position in regard to the United States military service. An adjournment was granted for that purpose.

W. Glasset for plaintiff; Coles Morris for defendants.

Confederate Confiscation—The Troubles of a Texan Merchant.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Garrett T. Terhune vs. William H. Mills.—The plaintiff, in April, 1861, was a merchant, doing business in Galveston, Texas, but owing to the difficulties and excitement following the fall of Fort Sumter and the commencement of hostilities, he concluded it best to leave the country, and thereupon secured the services of the defendant to take the charge and custody of his stock of goods, valued by him at $9,000. It is alleged that the defendant, Mills, was to take the goods as the agent or clerk of Terhune, sell them on his account, and out of the net proceeds of the sale of the goods to retain $50 per month. In pursuance to this agreement, Mills entered upon the discharge of his duties, and proceeded to sell the goods, but he alleges that, in order to avoid the agents of the rebel Government, he was compelled to ship them to San Antonio; that he was obliged to sell them at a low rate, and that the goods which he did not succeed in so disposing of were seized and confiscated by the Confederate Government, in October, 1861. Defendant also alleges that he succeeded in saving $300 worth of paintings, which he shipped on board a vessel, on which Mills was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $9,000.

Mills now applies for his discharge from arrest, on the ground that the proceeds of the sale of the goods not confiscated by the Confederate Government were not sufficient to satisfy his just claims for salary and expenses. After hearing of counsel, the Court denied the motion for a discharge, but reduced defendant's bail to $1,000.

William Little, Jr., for motion; D. W. Bain opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, John A. Willis pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon on one Andrew Wright, in May last. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The jury, in the case of Matthew Ryan, indicted for a felonious assault and battery on Thomas Budden, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Grand Jurors.—The following-named gentlemen were sworn, and received a brief charge in the General Sessions as Grand Jurors:

THEODORE FROMME, Foreman.

Edward A. Boyd.	Wm. Minns.	David H. McAlpin.
Henry A. Robbins.	John F. Ritter.	Wm. Underhill.
Pet. H. Vandervoort.	G. B. Whitehead.	Ellicken Bolles.
Spencer K. Green.	Thos. Terhune.	O. W. Wyckoff.
Francis H. Amidon.	J. H. Browning.	Wm. S. Corwin.
	Henry P. Eells.	

The charge of Judge McCunn was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I shall be very brief in my remarks, for the reason that your intelligence fully assures me that you comprehend all the obligations of the solemn oath administered to you. That oath points out to you clearly the important duties you owe to the community in your deliberations.

The statute, however, directs me to call your attention to the following laws:

To the law relating to usury;

To the statute making it a misdemeanor on the part of public officers for receiving greater fees than such as are allowed by law;

To the election law to prevent bribery and corruptions at elections;

To an act to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamships and other vessels; and

To the statute against lotteries.

I would inform you that no indictment can be found without the concurrence of at least twelve of your body; and in regard to any legal proposition that may arise, which you cannot determine, you may, at any time, have the able legal advice of the learned District Attorney.

The July and August Terms of the Court were brief, but His Honor the Recorder, and myself, ran through the calendars of prison cases, and succeeded in materially reducing the number of prisoners confined during the warm months in the prison. A common interest in the wretchedness of humanity, which we all entertain, dictates such a course; as, if the unfortunate person who may be confined within the narrow limits of the City Prison is discharged, he again mingles with the world, and becomes a good and useful citizen, or, if evilly disposed, finds his way back to the criminal's cell; or, if he is found guilty, he is sent to the Penitentiary or the State Prison, where he can do the State some service, and, in his occupation, be relieved of the irksome idleness imposed upon him in the City Prison. In either case he is better off than being confined there. And as this month promises also to be a hot one, I would ask you, gentlemen, so far as is consistent with your duties, to direct your first attention to the cases of those who are now in prison, that they may be speedily disposed of, either by discharging the complaints where the testimony is not strong enough to order indictments, or when it is, in presenting them to this Court for trial. Of this you are to be the judges.

I would also here charge you, gentlemen, to be cautious in your investigations of any complaints that may be presented to you in regard to the statute concerning public officers. You should examine the testimony critically and thoroughly, and impartially ascertain that the complaints have no political basis; that they are not instigated by partisans, from political motives and prejudices, and that indictments are not sought after for purely political purposes. To many, it is enough to accuse a man, and to indict him is to convict him; it fixes a stain upon him which he can never, in many instances, outlive, and you will, therefore, be careful not to place on any man's record, without unimpeachable evidence first being brought before you, under this statute, a blot which he may never be enabled to obliterate. Gentlemen, in these times of our country's fearful struggles, which are truly trying men's souls, it becomes the duty of every man to fulfill to the best of his ability, his every obligation to the Government and to society, and, so far as this community is concerned, it rests with the fearless integrity and intelligence of the grand jurors of this county, and with the wholesome administration of justice in this Court, to keep crime in check in this City.

Believing that you entirely appreciate the importance of this, that you are fully equal to it, and that you will give your active and entire cooperation in the furtherance of this object to the Court, you will, with these remarks, please retire to your room.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hart vs. Miles.—Stay granted till 30th Sept. instant, unless the appeal is sooner decided. $10 costs of opposing to abide event of appeal.

Aubery vs. Fisks et al.—Motion to strike out granted, on the ground of insolvency. $10 costs of motion to plaintiff to await the judgment.

Reichardt vs. Prentiss et al.—Motion granted on condition, &c. $10 costs of opposing motion to await the trial.

Horton vs. Jaycox.—Motion granted on defendant stipulating, &c. $10 costs.

Carpenter vs. Lobe.—Motion granted on stipulating, &c. $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Downs vs. Hagan.—Motion granted.

Terhune vs. Mills.—Ordered that the amount of bail be reduced from $9,000 to $1,000.

Gardner vs. Pollard.—Order granted.

Hart vs. Webster.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 4, 1862.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 100	150 Pac. M. St. Co. s10 110
5,000 do 99¾	297 do 110¼
7,000 U. S. 6s, '71 Cou. 90	50 do 110¾
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 88½	200 N. Y. Cen. R. s30 93¾
45,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ℘ cent. Notes 102	200 do s10 93¾
	1,100 do 93½
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y'r C. 98¾	100 do s10 93¾
4,000 do 98¾	100 do 93¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. '70 97	50 do s30 93¾
10,000 Ill. War Loan. 87	50 Erie R. 37¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 48¾	200 do 37¾
2,000 do 49	400 Erie R. Pref. 68½
5,000 do 48¾	200 Hud. Riv. R. 52¾
5,000 Va. State 6s 55¾	50 do 53
5,000 Mo. State 6s 46	100 Harlem R. 15¾
10,000 do 46¼	100 do 15¾
10,000 Erie R. 2d Mtge. Bds. '83 ex int. 101	100 Harlem R. Pref. 39
	50 N. & W. Railroad. 49¾
10,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. 94¾	200 Reading R. 60
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs. 87½	100 do 59¾
10,000 do 87	600 Mich. Cen. R. 68
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℘ ct. 112	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. 31¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B. 100	250 do 31¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. B. 82¾	50 do 32
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 90	800 do 32¼
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 70	200 do b60 32¾
4,000 do b30 72	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 62¾
12,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M. [illegible]	500 do 63
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. [illegible]	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip. 62¾
2,000 do 81¾	100 do 62¾
3,000 do 81¾	300 do 62¾
1,000 D., M. & T. 1 m. 60	900 Clev. & Pitts. R. 25
10,000 Am. Gold 118¼	800 Galena & Chic. R. 72¾
5,000 do 118¾	100 do 72
25,000 do 118	250 do 71½

50,000 do 117¼	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. b30 [illegible]
21,000 do 117½	100 do .... [illegible]
120,000 do 117¾	100 Chic. & Rock Isl. R. [illegible]
40,000 do b3 117¾	100 do .... [illegible]
10 Merchants' Bank 100	100 do .... [illegible]
10 Bank of America 108	100 do .... [illegible]
100 Phoenix Bank 102	75 Del., L. & West'n R. [illegible]
65 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 102	70 Tol. & Wabash Pref. [illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$61,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 98¾	100 Erie Railway .... [illegible]
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup. 100	150 do .... [illegible]
10,000 do 100¼	50 Hud. River R. .... [illegible]
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 89	200 do .... [illegible]
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67 Reg. 99½	300 Clev. & Tol. R. b30 [illegible]
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Reg. 88½	600 do .... [illegible]
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes 102¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. s30 [illegible]
5,000 do 102½	100 do .... [illegible]
5,000 Mo. State 6s 46½	100 do .... [illegible]
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. 88	100 do .... [illegible]
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 91	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. [illegible]
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 70½	1000 M. S. & N. I. G. S. [illegible]
4,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B. 97	300 Cleve. & Pittsb'h R. 25
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 102½	325 Gal. & Chic. R. 73
20,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. b30 30	50 Chic. & R. I. R. s30 [illegible]
10,000 American Gold 117½	250 do .... [illegible]
11,000 do 117¾	250 do .... [illegible]
100 Pacific M. S. Co. 110½	100 do .... b30 [illegible]
200 N. Y. Cen. R. 94¼	65 Nor. & Wor. R. .... [illegible]
10 do 94½	25 Tol. & Wab. Pref. .... [illegible]

THURSDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

There is a much improved feeling in Wall-street to-day. However individual opinions may differ in regard to Gen. McClellan, the business public appears to accept his restoration to the command of the army in Virginia as a judicious movement. Rumors were current early in the day of a change in the War Department, resulting from the restoration of McClellan, but to the close of the day no confirmation of these rumors was made public. The popular opinion down town is decidedly against Secretary Stanton, and also against some of the Major-Generals in the recent fights at Bull Run. Whether this impression be the result of mere disappointment, or of a just appreciation of the ability and military skill of the officers referred to, we are unable to say.

The recovery in prices on the Stock Exchange is equal to ½@1 ℘ cent. the list round, and the decline in Gold and Exchange is 1@1½ ℘ cent. Heavy transactions were made in Gold at the early session of the Board of Brokers nearly $400,000 in amount. The leading drawers of Bills on London, who, yesterday, asked 130½ ℘ cent. at the close, were disposed to sell, to-day, at 129½@129¾ ℘ cent. The sales of Government Securities were at an improvement of ½@1 ℘ cent., and the Railway Bonds show a corresponding advance. Among the Railway Shares the sales were liberal of New-York Central, at 93⅞ up to 94 ℘ cent., and moderate sales of most of the Western lines were made at a rise of ½@1 ℘ cent., the strongest being Michigan Southern old Stock, which was done at 32⅛ ℘ cent., and Toledo at 53⅞ ℘ cent. At the Second Board and after, the improvement in prices continued, and at 4½ o'clock the closing business was about as follows, compared with the last figures of Wednesday:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	93¾	93⅞	Hudson	52	52¾
Erie	37	37¾	Pacific	110	110¾
Erie Preferred	68½	68¾	Panama	138	138½
Rock Island	67½	67¾	Missouris	45½	46¾
Galena	71¾	72	Tennessees	48	49
Mich. Central	67¾	68¼	U. S. 5s, 1874	88	88
Mich. Southern	31¾	31¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	98¾	100
Mich. Guarant'd	62¾	63¼	U.S. Notes, C. H.	102	102
Illinois Cen.	62	62¾	Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	102½	102¾
Toledo	53¾	53⅞	Bills on Lond'n	130	129¾
Reading	59¾	59¾	Gold	118¾	117¾

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110½	State of New-York	98
Merchants	100	Commerce	91¾
Mechanics	103½	Bank of the Republic	99
Union	98	Metropolitan	98½
America	108	Shoe and Leather	97½
Phenix	102	Park	107
National	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	St. L. & T. H. seconds	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	22
N. Y. C. 7s Con. '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Sk. Fund	94
Erie firsts, '68	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	60
Erie seconds, '79	107½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	83
Erie thirds, '83	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie fourths, '80	94½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	80
Erie fifths, '88	87	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	89½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	107½
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	102
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Tol. & Wab. seconds	70½
Hudson Con., '67	90	Mil. & P. du Chien	95½
Harlem firsts, '64	102	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103½
Harlem thirds, '68	85½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd	104½
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℘c., '82	111	Gal. & Chic. seconds	104
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ℘c. firsts	111	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104½
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	98½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	102½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	98½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	100½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	88½
St. L. & T. H. 1sts	31		

There is no change in Money affairs to-day. We find on inquiry that very few of the leading Brokers were called upon to pay up or raise the price of their Loans yesterday, under the temporary panic feeling of the Street. And to-day the supply of Money is again free at 4@5 ℘ cent. The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Aug. 30	$158,276,588	$141,371,741	$35,640,986	$9,454,[illegible]
Boston, Sept. 1	68,130,636	29,846,647	8,062,588	8,615,[illegible]
Phila., Sept. 1	32,898,261	24,597,598	5,542,160	3,871,[illegible]
Total	$259,305,485	$195,815,986	$49,245,734	$21,940,[illegible]
Last week	257,420,503	194,210,829	48,870,828	21,151,[illegible]
Last year	194,188,065	132,885,287	87,711,649	18,954,[illegible]

We understand that a portion of the recent purchases of Cotton in this market will go to Europe next week—about 500 bales by the steamer *Persia* on Wednesday next.

We regret to learn that a considerable part of the Grain now coming in by canal is in bad shipping order; the damage being in part attributed to the recent delay on the Western division of the Erie Canal at Knowlesville. This difficulty interferes materially with the execution of export purchases.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR AUGUST.

	August, 1862.	August, 1861.
Illinois Central	$334,946	$[illegible]
Galena and Chicago	121,199	159,356
Cleveland and Toledo	78,035	60,928
Chicago and Rock Island	109,210	110,[illegible]

There is some indignation naturally felt in business circles on account of the exaggerated telegraphic dispatch of yesterday about the rumored march of Stonewall Jackson upon Maryland. Had the dispatch reported the movement as a mere *rumor*, no surprise would have been felt or expressed, and no serious mischief done; but that the Associated Press should have been made the medium of circulating as a *fact*, what was in reality less than a decent canard, on the eve of the sailing of the mail steamer for Europe from Boston, is to be deeply regretted. That the agent of the English Press or Private London telegraph on this side, is in the practice of sending the very worst and least authenticated reports by nearly every steamer for England, to the prejudice of the Government cause, we have had occasion frequently of late to notice. We do not know who this agent or correspondent is, but if it be Mr. George H. Stoker, who has an office adjoining the Associated Press-rooms, in the Telegraph-office, and who solicits, two or three times a week, the patronage of our loyal merchants in sending their telegrams *via* Cape Race through him, we should like to advertise the fact. Some of the dispatches sent to the London *Times* *via* Queenstown, Londonderry, &c., on the military situation in this country, are not only *secesh* in their spirit, but are especially contemptible in their partisanship and misrepresentation.

The following are the latest quotations for Specie of F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 18½	Amer. Silver	$1 12
Sovereigns	5 65	Spanish Dollars	1 20
Napoleons	5 45	Mexican Dollars	1 10
Ten Guilders	4 50	Five francs	1 05
Ten Thalers	8 50	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	18 25	English Silver ℘ £	5 50
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Span. & Mex. qr's ℘ oz	1 30

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $410,676 27, including for Customs, $288,000; payments, $858,202 68; balance, $9,806,406 22.

The Chemung Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two ℘ cent.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays; THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers [illegible] in advance, can have a copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS: any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] of the lowest club rates. Specimen [illegible] forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible]—THE [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TWAS I—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—HANDY ANDY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

So far as we are informed, our army in Virginia is mainly located in its old quarters of last Winter—in the immediate vicinity of Washington. The new levies are arriving at the rate of several thousand a day, and a thorough reorganization of our vast force is being made. There are rumors from many sources of the intention of the rebels to invade the North by crossing the Potomac near Poolesville. It is even stated that the tories of Maryland are in full communication with the enemy, and doing much to aid them in their project of cursing Northern soil with the horrors of war. We are, however, assured that the military authorities fully appreciate the plans of the rebel Generals, and are prepared to thwart them.

There was considerable fighting on Tuesday between Fairfax Court-house and Washington, in which HOOKER'S and FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S commands did effective service in protecting the rear of our army, as it moved into the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac. It was reported in Washington, on Wednesday, that the rebels had made their appearance on the Potomac, between Leesburgh and the Chain Bridge, as if designing to cross into Maryland. Winchester, Va., has been evacuated by our forces, and it is believed that the massing of our troops will foil any attempt of the enemy to invade Maryland. Adjutant QUIDAS, of the Forty-ninth Georgia Regiment, who, with nineteen of his men, was captured by our forces during the late engagements, says that JACKSON is with EWELL, in the Shenandoah Valley, at the head of a considerable force. The Adjutant tells a pitiful story about the destitution and suffering among the rebel ranks. Some of the paroled prisoners lately arrived in Washington state that the rebel General EWELL had died of his wounds, and that Gen. LEE was slightly wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

The guerrillas in the West do not appear to have matters all their own way. Col. SHACKLEFORD, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, has killed and captured a number of A. R. JOHNSON'S band, at Morganfield, and is pursuing the remainder. It is reported that the rebel FORREST and his entire force were taken on Tuesday evening at Alexandria, near Lebanon, Tenn., by a joint expedition from McMinnville, Murfreesboro and Lebanon.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which reached Washington on Tuesday evening, are armed with the Enfield rifles captured on the prize boat *Bermuda*, some time since, while attempting to run the blockade. This regiment was recruited entirely in Philadelphia.

Under date of Washington, Aug. 27, President LINCOLN telegraphed Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota: "Attend to the Indians. If the draft *cannot* proceed, of course, it *will not* proceed. Necessity knows no law. The Government cannot extend the time."

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to form volunteer militia organizations, in accordance with the law of 1858. He recommends the closing of places of business at 3 o'clock, to enable employes to drill. The Governor is determined to prepare the State for any emergency which may arise in the vicissitudes of war.

The body of the late Maj.-Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY arrived at Newark, N. J., yesterday morning, in the charge of his Staff. The funeral arrangements are under the direction of Dr. ISAAC P. [illegible], and will take place in this City on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at Trinity Church. The body will be interred in the family vault in Trinity Churchyard.

Our loss in artillery, in the recent battles, it is estimated, will be more than thirty pieces. No batteries were taken from the rebels.

In Pennsylvania, fourteen regiments of three years' men, and eighteen of nine months' men, which have 30,897 enlisted, have been accepted by the Governor under the call for 600,000 men.

GENERAL NEWS.

The visit of Gen. CORCORAN and party to Wallack's Theatre, last evening, was the occasion of a grand popular demonstration of respectful regard. Mr. FLORENCE had the theatre beautifully decorated inside and out, and provided a most attractive entertainment for his guest.

The order for the examination of Gen. FREMONT in supplementary proceedings was yesterday returnable before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, but the matter was adjourned.

The United States transport steamer *Baltic* had a perilous passage from Norfolk to this City, with the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteer Regiments, on their return from their three months' service in Virginia. The *Baltic* was for twenty-four hours aground on Winter-quarters Shoals, 55 miles from Cape May, and during the whole time exposed to great danger. Her coal, stores and baggage, and nearly everything belonging to the regiments, were thrown overboard, to lighten her; but it was not until 300 of the 1,300 troops she carried had been taken off by coasting vessels, that she was again got afloat. Two schooners that received troops have not yet been heard from.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, has called a special session of the Legislature for Sept. 10.

The case of MEGRATH *vs.* MEGRATH, in which the moral reputation of Dr. MALCOLM IVES has been so unpleasantly involved, was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court, at Chambers, before Judge [illegible]. The principal witness was the learned Doctor himself, who swore himself clear of suspicion. Our report, which is a lengthy one, is withheld for want of space. The Doctor's examination, which was temporarily interrupted by that of Dr. WOLFE, will be continued to-day.

There was a recovery of 1 ℔ cent. on Stocks and a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on Gold in Wall-street yesterday, as compared with the adverse excitement of Wednesday. United States 6s, 100@100¼; Gold, 117½ ℔ cent.

Cotton was less active, yesterday, but prices were quoted firm. A fair business was transacted in Flour, desirable lots of which, especially shipping brands, were a shade dearer. The decline in Gold unfavorably affected the market for Wheat and Corn, which were lower, with less doing in either. A moderate demand prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hops, Groceries and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine and Crude Whale Oil advanced slightly. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Position of the Union Cause.

The Summer campaign, which was to have given us the rebel capital, has come to a disastrous end. Richmond is relieved, and Washington is besieged. That magnificent army, organized and drilled with so much care by MCCLELLAN a year ago, repulsed first on the Peninsula, has been again repulsed in its advance upon Richmond from the North, and now seeks safety for itself behind the forts which line the Potomac. Disguise it as we may, the Union arms have been repeatedly, disgracefully and decisively beaten. The whole campaign against Richmond has proved a failure. The rebels have resumed the offensive, and have driven our troops back to the precise position they held after the battle of Bull Run, more than a year ago. Our Generals do not seem to be aware whether they intend to attack us there, or push forward on some other line of operations. One thing may be deemed certain,—they will not sit down in front of Washington and attempt to reduce it by siege. They will either attempt a flank movement upon it, or, what seems to us still more likely, they will push a powerful column directly into Pennsylvania and strike a blow at the Union cause on loyal soil.

There is a class of public men who think it highly unwise to admit that we have suffered any serious reverses. They have copious explanations of the apparent checks our forces have sustained, and abundant assurances that they are all to be redeemed in the immediate future. We regret that we cannot share their credulous confidence. All their explanations cannot change this fact, that wherever we have met the rebels,—whether behind an earthwork, as in front of Richmond, or in the open field, as in front of Washington,—they have beaten us. Sometimes they have outflanked us; sometimes they have got completely in the rear of our forces;—sometimes they have thrown their whole force upon a single weak point of our line and so overborne us by numbers:—sometimes they have drawn us into an ambuscade:—but it matters not how,—the fact remains that they have beaten us. And all that these various explanations amount to is that their Generals are bolder and more skillful, and their armies more effective than ours. This is all that anybody can ask in war. And it is worse than idle—it is childish and idiotic to attempt to shut our eyes to the glaring and repulsive fact that thus far in the war the rebels have the best of the fighting. The sooner we realize our actual condition, the sooner shall we find a remedy for it.

What is the cause of these awful disasters? Not in any lack of men, for our armies outnumber the rebels two to one. Not in lack of arms, of munitions, of supplies,—of all the means and appliances of successful war,—for no army on the face of the earth has ever been so lavishly supplied with all these as ours. Not in the goodness of the cause—nor in the spirit of the people—nor in the valor and patience of our soldiers, for in all these respects we may challenge the world to surpass us. We are driven to the conclusion that the rebel Generals have been superior to ours; that the rebel Government has been better able to wield skillfully and successfully the weapons placed in its hands. *Results* afford the only test of military capacity. The army that conquers, is always the best. Large or small, ragged or well-clad, hungry or full, armed or unarmed, the army that drives its enemy off the field is always the better of the two. Our forces have been splendidly drilled, admirably clothed and armed, and always supplied with abundant food; but they have been defeated, and that fact overrides all the others, and brands them as inferior.

We all hope that all this is to be changed; but so we have been hoping for the whole year past. The very next step was always to turn the tide. We were to have "no more Bull Runs," when MCCLELLAN took command. The enemy was to be "driven to the wall" after he had evacuated Yorktown. The Army of the Potomac, it was declared, *shall* enter Richmond, after it had suffered defeat behind its own fortifications. And there were to be no more retreats on *our* side, after POPE took the lead toward the rebel capital. Yet, in spite of all these assurances, made with confidence, and eagerly welcomed by the credulous country, our armies are besieged, but all "safe," in the Potomac forts. Who can say that the tide of disaster has yet been stayed? What is there to turn it? We have fresh men in the field—but so we had before. Possibly the enemy cannot take the forts—and, possibly, knowing that fact, they will not try. But if we can judge the future from the past, they will be very likely to attempt something which they *can* accomplish, and the first we shall know of it will be, that it has been done.

We see no ground for predicting better results *so long as we employ the same means.* We have the same Generals, the same policy, the same Government, the same President and the same Cabinet as we have had hitherto. We enter upon the future under the same auspices precisely which have presided over our past disasters. What possible reason, then, have we to expect a change? The entire responsibility for all these calamities rests upon the Government,—simply because all *the power* is in its hands. Grant that many of our commanding Generals are incompetent—that they waste in personal wranglings energy that should be given to the cause—that they are weak, irresolute, incapable, and therefore unsuccessful; the Government is responsible for their failures, because it has the power to displace them. A General may fail once through his own fault; if he fails a second time, the fault rests with those who kept him there. War is no time for elaborate experiments, or for patching up shattered reputations.

The President needs to reinforce his Cabinet with new vigor and new ability. Without any impeachment of his own capacity, the President must have a strong Cabinet, or he will have a weak Government. The ablest of our Presidents have been the ones who have surrounded themselves with the ablest men. The theory that Cabinet officers are mere secretaries, and therefore not responsible, does not avail; each Secretary carries not only into his own department, but into the whole policy of the Administration, the spirit, the vigor, the energy of his own nature; and if the Cabinet is made up of weak men, they will inevitably give the country a weak Government. We need now the strongest Government the *country has ever seen. And it needs no prophet* to predict that, without more strength, more vigorous power, a larger grasp and more energetic mastery of the resources which the country is pouring into the hands of the administration, than we have had hitherto, the Union cause is doomed to a speedy and disastrous overthrow.

The Plan of the Rebel Campaign at the North.

One very signal advantage the rebels possess in their warfare with the Government is, their ability to circulate throughout the North any rumor that may be useful to their plans. The very considerable leaven of sympathizers with treason scattered throughout the country affords them unlimited facilities for this sort of deception; and whether the exigency demands that the rebel force should be exaggerated or depreciated, or that its location and projects should be stated fairly or falsely, the agents of the rebellion find no difficulty in producing the required impression upon the public mind. No better illustration of this fact is needed than their ability to hold Manassas for eight months with 40,000 men, while not only the people at large, but the leaders of the National army, were made to believe that a force four times that strength were latent behind those formidable intrenchments. An instance of more recent date is notable in the rumor of Stonewall JACKSON advancing upon Maryland by way of Edwards' Ferry—a rumor calculated to produce the profoundest alarm in the North, and no doubt designed to weaken the force in front of Washington by causing the dispatch of two or three divisions to defeat the pretended movement of the rebels. Of the same character, in all probability, is the present reiterated declaration of an intention to surround and capture Washington, and dictate conditions of peace in the White House. It is doubtless the mask of a possible, and probably effective blow to be stricken in some other quarter. Washington, surrounded as it is by magnificent works, and filled with 150,000 men, is impregnable to any force that can lay siege to it, unless indeed the Union commanders play false, and surrender without a contest. The gunboats patrol the river, rendering a crossing impossible any where below the Lower Falls of the Potomac; while higher up a crossing would be hazardous in the extreme, seeing the liability of a retreat being cut off; and ineffectual, because Washington is fortified and guarded on the eastern as well as on the western side. Equally absurd is a proposition to surround the capital, cut off the railroads and telegraphic wires, and starve out its garrison; for not only is a second blockade of the Potomac impossible in the presence of our iron-clads, but a diffusion of the rebel squadrons around the long circuit of the fortifications would expose them to certain destruction, for the besieged would have no difficulty in cutting off the entire investing force in detail. Washington is threatened, and must, therefore, be defended. But we have no idea that it is the immediate object of the rebel operations. From the experience, long and lamentable, we have had of rebel strategy, we may expect to find a blow struck in some quarter where a deluded people least expect to receive it. The conjuror always diverts the attention of his rustic audience from the method of the immediate wonder he is achieving by some more striking and attractive by-play. The rebels have caught the trick, and we are the constant victims. It is quite possible that while every eye is fixed upon Washington, the rebels may have their attention riveted upon a line of operations four hundred miles away. In fact, the plan of severing the Western from the Eastern States, by the occupation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania frontier, has been a favorite idea with leading Southern papers, and has possibly found favor with the insurgent leaders. The Alleghanies would furnish a safe basis of operations; the exuberant granaries of the two great States would feed the starved army, weary of half rations of salt pork and corn-bread; Pittsburgh with its shops and founderies would replenish their stock of cannon, arms and munitions, and send mailed iron boats and rams to recover the Ohio and the Mississippi. And the rebel ken may extend yet further. If from the river to the lake the line of rebel troops be drawn impenetrably, they may calculate upon opening negotiations with the Northwest, with a view to a union of the latter with the States of the Lower Mississippi, in preference to its present connection with the East. They may argue that, weary of an unpopular and hopeless contest, and stripped of all confidence in the Washington Government, the Northwest may listen to terms heretofore scorned, for the bribe of freely navigating the Mississippi, and an indefinite promise of gradual emancipation, yielding to the offered alliance as an only escape from the evils of war and the burdens of National taxation. With the probable upshot of such diplomacy we have nothing to do. It is enough that such dreams have been thought worthy of grave discussion at the South, and may reinforce other arguments for an occupation of the region we have referred to. If in the course of a few days we hear of the enemy showing himself along the Upper Potomac; seizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and gradually withdrawing the army before Washington to the shelter of the Blue Ridge, we may be assured the scheme mentioned is in a fair way to realization. Indeed, if we are not greatly mistaken, the advance of KIRBY SMITH and HUMPHREY MARSHALL through Kentucky; the rumored presence of BRAGG with a considerable force in Western Virginia, intending to reach the Ohio by descending the Kanawha; the cavalry demonstrations at Buckhannon and near Philippi, close to the Pennsylvania line, are all indications of a purpose to seize, hold and occupy Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

The Governors of the States immediately interested have fortunately recognized the danger, and are preparing to meet it. The people are bidden to rise *en masse*, arms are to be placed in their hands, and days and nights are to be spent in drill and preparation. If the National Government will permit its attention to be diverted from the imaginary *danger of Washington*, and fixed upon the real danger of points quite as vital to the nation as the Capital, the danger may be averted and the soil of the Free States remain unprofaned by the tread of armed propagandists of Slavery.

The Italian Question a New Bar to Intervention.

For some time to come the Italian question bids fair to displace the American question as the foremost subject of European attention. This is a gratifying turn of affairs. When an individual is afflicted with a monomania, there is nothing so desirable as a good distraction; and the same law holds with nations. Now, the American question had come to be a positive mania with the European Governments. No doubt they have a serious interest in it; doubtless, the commercial disturbance which it produces causes them a certain amount of real suffering; but they are not half as much interested in it as they imagine, or at least not in the way they imagine, and not a tithe of the evils which they trace to this cause are justly chargeable thereto. The fact is, there is a not inconsiderable element of hallucination in their notions of the American war. They have talked and written, plotted and diplomatized, so much about it that they can see nothing else; and then it is for these Governments, so convenient a horse on which to place all sorts of burdens, that they are not *disposed* to see anything else. The troubles in Italy will call off their attention from the all-absorbing subject.

It so happens, too, that the very Power from which we have most to fear, which has already solicited England to join it in breaking the blockade, and which now itches for intervention, is the identical Power that the troubles in Italy touch most closely. In *anything* that is done in the Peninsula NAPOLEON is directly interested and inevitably involved. But what he has most at heart just now is that *nothing* should be done in the Peninsula, for whatever it may be it will disturb the plans he has laid for Mexican conquests and American alliances. Nobody supposes that he would care a straw if compelled to withdraw his troops from Rome; and if that simple act were all that were involved, he would rather be glad of it, provided, always, the point of honor were not sacrificed. Indeed, no one who penetrates the secret designs of that ruler, supposes that he has any real opposition to the revolutionary enterprise of GARIBALDI. It is notorious that he never wished the unity of the Italian Kingdom; and all his interests and his desires prompt its destruction. But he is for the moment still more interested in other places, and hence he is pushed to oppose an enterprise he would otherwise favor. He wishes to be left free to carry out his American programme, and any Italian complication is an annoyance and an irritation.

But it is not France alone that is affected by the prospect of revolution in Italy. Austria, England, and, indeed, all the European Powers are profoundly interested in it. It is a question with which the ideas of Europe have from centuries of diplomacy got involved; and it is more difficult for France, for Austria, for Europe, to let it alone than even to let us alone. If the storm which is now brewing over the Peninsula shall burst, as now seems inevitable, European intermeddlers will have quite as much as they can do to attend to their own affairs.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—Much ill-feeling exists in military circles here, in consequence of Gen. HALLECK'S telegram to the National Committee, relative to the three months' men. So far from any New-York regiment having been invited to remain, and declining to do so, it appears that nearly all, if not every one of these regiments, tendered its further services to the Secretary of War, and had them declined. This is unquestionably true of the Sixty-ninth, the Seventy-first, the Twenty-second, and the Seventh regiments. The latter regiment, fully appreciating the critical aspect of events, was urgent to stay; and twice through its Colonel pressed upon Mr. STANTON the advisability of retaining it. The offer was promptly rejected, the Secretary assuring Col. LEFFERTS that the Government had all the men it needed to meet the crisis, and would prefer to dispense with the services of regiments whose term had so nearly expired. When, therefore, Gen. HALLECK speaks of these troops as "declining to remain at a moment when the danger was more imminent than at present," he speaks either without knowledge or at random; and in either case inflicts an unpardonable insult upon courageous and patriotic men. If he is the victim of misinformation, it is within the power of Mr. STANTON to set him right. We shall wait to see if the candor of the Secretary is equal to the emergency.

A MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding the many appeals that have been made to the patriotism, humanity and generosity of the people, there are some persons of large wealth who have not yet appeared, either by pecuniary contribution, or otherwise, desirous to maintain the integrity of the Union.

The New-York City railroads have made no contributions, nor have the monopolists of the [illegible] or Williamsburgh Banks; neither is it recollected that the Dry Dock Bank took any portion of the National Loan.

Perhaps these omissions were accidental, and the public shows undue impatience in wondering why some move is not made by them to sustain the country. Let us hear.

STATE RIGHTS IN VERMONT.—A speck of trouble has arisen lately for the Government in a quarter where it was least to be expected. There is a possibility of a contest in Vermont between the Government and the Federal Judge of that District. It seems that some parties had been arrested by the United States Marshal for discouraging enlistments, and were put in jail in Burlington. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge SMALLEY in behalf of one of the men. The Marshal *reported the facts to Washington*, and received the following dispatch from Judge Advocate TURNER:

"*Pay no attention to the habeas corpus for the liberation of LYMAN, KERSEY and FIELD, and if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody, resist it to the utmost, and report the names of all who attempt it.*"

On the return of the writ on the 1st inst., the Marshal returned that he had arrested the man under the order of the Secretary of War of Aug. 8, directing the arrest of all persons discouraging enlistments, and that their cases be reported for trial before a military commission, and that the man was held under another order suspending the *habeas corpus* in such cases, and the order above set forth.

The suggestion was made that the proceedings should lie over till the authorities at Washington could be further heard from, but the prisoner's counsel opposed it, and the Judge decided that the return was insufficient, inasmuch as the Secretary of War could not suspend the writ.

He accordingly ordered the Marshal to produce the man within *four* hours, or he would make an order that the Marshal show cause at the next term of the Circuit Court, why he should not be punished for contempt of Court. The Marshal, choosing to obey the order received from Washington, did *not* produce the man, whereupon the order to show cause was made.

The next term of the Court is not held until October, and many changes may take place between now and then. It remains to be seen whether the Government or the Judge will yield.

SMALL-CHANGE CURRENCY.—The Government is very slow in putting the new small-change currency into the hands of the people. In this City, it has not made its appearance yet, and the dirty, sticky, inconvenient postage stamps are still in universal use. We were promised that we should have the new currency on the first of last month, five weeks ago; and on this ground, all private shinplasters were on that day excluded from circulation, under severe penalty; but the Washington functionaries have failed in this, as they fail in so many other things they promise—though we do not pretend to doubt the literal correctness of the statements we periodically receive, that the laborious persons employed in this branch of service are hard at work upon it night and day. We judge it would be better if they would sleep at night and work in daytime only; for in that case, we should, in a reasonable space of time, expect some result from their efforts. We suppose, too, that the labor involved in getting out the currency is "tremendous," and all that sort of thing. Still, we can't see why it was not ready a month ago, as per act of Congress, or at least why it is not ready now. A few hundred thousand of dollars of it would be of very great service and convenience in the City at present. And, when it is ready, we trust that this great centre of trade and currency will be furnished with the first issues of the paper rather than the villages and smaller places, which do not suffer from the want of change to any such extent as we do. Will Mr. CHASE hurry up the small change currency?

TWO BLANKETS.—Everything that tends to the sanitary improvement of the soldier is a matter of the highest importance in his success. The man who lacks physical comfort cannot perform any act well, whether it be of mechanics, business or fighting. The soldier that suffers from hunger or cold, consequently, has not the force and energy of one well fed and warm.

Our Government furnishes to every man one blanket. When the man is in rapid movement one blanket may answer his necessity, for the reason that he cannot divest himself of his clothing; but this very fact is a serious sanitary error. No man can retain his health and sleep continually in the clothes he wears throughout the day. He should be taught while in camp, whenever the exigencies of the case will admit, to divest himself of so much of the outside clothing as he dare. This cannot be done under the present one-blanket system, for the simple reason that even during the warm nights of Summer it is barely sufficient to insure the warmth necessary to comfort and health? If this be so for the warm months, how much more forcible is the argument for those of the Winter?

Our new men must have everything done for them that will tend to their physical well-being and health. It is essential to the success of the coming campaign, and no item, however small in the list, is unworthy of notice. Another blanket for our troops in camp is a small matter in detail, but a great one when viewed in its results.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—We published yesterday a resolution adopted by the War Committee in this City, asking that 50,000 men be authorized to be raised for Generals FREMONT and MITCHEL, under Federal authority, if the Government will consent, and if not, then under *State* authority. It is understood that the Governors of certain States are parties to this movement, and pledge themselves to its success.

It proceeds upon the assumption that these Generals can, by their personal or political reputation, raise volunteers who will not respond to the call of the General Government. If this be so, we see no reason why they should not be permitted to raise them. The country needs the aid of all the influences and all the agencies which can contribute to the rapid increase of its military power, and if the reputations of these two Generals will do it, they ought by all means to be employed. Some of the alarmists among us, who delight in creating or magnifying dissensions among loyal men, scent portentous schemes of personal ambition in the suggestion. As, however, these troops when raised must be employed under the immediate direction of the General Government, the objection seems to us more captious than wise.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has called for the immediate formation of volunteer companies and regiments throughout the State. Extravagant and incredible as it may appear, the State of Pennsylvania is threatened with invasion by the rebels. Stonewall JACKSON is quite as likely to push directly for Harrisburgh,—or to cooperate with KIRBY SMITH, in his movement upon Ohio, as he is to cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. *The rebels, either from policy or from desperation—possibly from both—have evidently resolved to invade the North*,—and the North must meet them.

We do not regret this movement,—for it will arouse the slumbering energies of our people and lead them to realize the actual spirit and aims of the war waged against us. We shall begin to fight in earnest, when we see that we have something *at home* to fight for.

But every Northern State should at once put its whole militia force upon a war footing. There should be a complete and perfect enrollment of the entire fighting population of every State, completed at the earliest possible moment, and then the country could have a constant and steady supply of soldiers as they might be needed.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.—The large population with which the strategy of Gen. POPE has filled the hospitals set in new activity all the machinery of charity. The sick and the wounded are in need of a thousand comforts, which Government does not provide for them. Under-clothing and outer-clothing, slippers, socks, jellies, and the smaller luxuries craved by convalescent appetites, the stimulants necessary to recruit the faded strength—everything, in short, demanded for the sick room, is needed for the soldiers' hospitals. In another column will be found an appeal from the Soldiers' Relief Association of New-York, for contributions of the kind referred to. The organization of the Association and the names of the Executive and Financial Committees, are warrants of its entire reliability, and that contributions of money or specific articles will be judiciously and faithfully applied.

THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.—We are glad to learn from an authoritative source that there is no truth in the statement that the War Department suffers the embarrassment of a lack of arms. The report originated with persons who are opposed to the draft, and has been industriously circulated, with a view to put a damper on that measure.

The Department has arms in readiness for all the troops that have thus far been mustered into the service; and a gentleman who has lately had an interview with Secretary STANTON, reports that he is prepared to arm the second levy of 300,000, whenever they are forthcoming.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

The Florence Testimonial—Speech by Gen. Corcoran.

Gen. CORCORAN, accompanied by Capt. KIRKER and others of his Staff, returned from Albany yesterday afternoon, having been successful in his endeavors to obtain recruiting facilities.

Last night, in compliment to Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, through whose efforts a large sum was raised in behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Gen. CORCORAN attended the performance at Wallack's Theatre.

The front of the theatre was gaily decked with banners, and with a huge transparency bearing the inscription:

CAED MILLE FAILTE

to

BRIG.-GEN. CORCORAN.

"If the country is ever betrayed, it will not be by an Irishman."—*George Washington.*

The interior of the theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and the box which was occupied by the General was appropriately hung with the American and Irish flags.

The house was crowded to suffocation, and the greatest interest was manifested by the audience in the coming of the distinguished guest.

Upon the arrival of Gen. CORCORAN, the orchestra played the National anthem, while the audience rose and gave cheer upon cheer in his honor. He was accompanied by Capt. KIRKER, Mrs. CORCORAN, and a number of ladies. Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth, occupied the box opposite.

The evening's entertainment commenced with the jolly farce of the "Irish Lion," in which Mr. FLORENCE kept the house in a roar. After which an original National anthem was sung by Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, accompanied in chorus by the entire company. The words, which were composed by Mr. JAMES MORTIMER, were patriotic and pertinent, and deserved the enthusiastic encore which the superb voice and action of Mrs. FLORENCE secured for it.

After this loud cries were made for a speech from Gen. CORCORAN, and, presently rising, he spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this flattering reception. I appreciate it fully, and am sincerely affected by its apparent sincerity. I am heartily glad that so many of you have come here to witness the admirable impersonations of my friends, Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, and I assure you that I am here principally that I may attest by my presence my respect and esteem for them who, in the day of need, so generously gave to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. This is not the time for a long speech, and I beg of you to accept my thanks for your kindness. [Great applause.]

"Mischievous Annie" was then performed, in which Mrs. FLORENCE carried the house by storm with her inimitable rendition of "My Johnny was a Shoemaker," which she was compelled to repeat three times. The entertainment concluded with the local farce of the "The Returned Volunteer."

The affair was a grand success. Gen. CORCORAN received an additional popular ovation, Mr. FLORENCE did a good business, and the crowded audience were gratified with a sight of the real Irish Lion, and delighted with the roaring fun of the night.

The following is the

NATIONAL UNION ANTHEM.

Sung by Mrs. W. J. Florence, on the occasion of the visit of Brig.-Gen. Corcoran to Wallack's Theatre, Sept. 4, 1862. Orchestral instrumentation by C. Koppitz.

WRITTEN BY JAMES MORTIMER.

I.

God save the Union!
Make her great and glorious!
Shield her defenders:—
Send her arms victorious!
Bless her proud standard:—
Strike, with thy thunder,
Base hands uplifted
To rend its folds asunder!
Chorus—God save the Union!
None its ties shall sever!
God save the Nation
One, now and forever!

II.

God save our Rulers!
Watch over, defend them!
Guide Thou their footsteps—
Strength and wisdom lend them!
Spirit of Justice!
Crush Treason's wild delusion!
Chastise all traitors—
O'erwhelm them with confusion!
Chorus—God save the Union, &c.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Hope Cheated for Intervention—England Unable to Interfere—Attitude of France—Selfishness of John Bull.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

If there is a lull here in the popular cry for intervention, it is only because people hope to see the conscription fail, McCLELLAN beaten, and the war ended by the exhaustion of the powers of the Government. But there is a rising indignation at the blockade of Nassau and the pursuit or overhauling of English steamers. The absurd story of English gunboats opening the port of Mobile may find a partial realization. One gunboat, fully equipped for the Confederate service, has got safely off, if not taken by the *Tuscarora*, and it would not be strange if several more should be getting ready. The Government will give itself no trouble about them. It allows supplies of all kinds to go to the North, and if any can be smuggled into the South, it is your affair.

The doctrine promulgated by the *Times* against Mr. ROEBUCK and some of its own favorite writers, that intervention would only hurt the South, by giving a new stimulus to the North, is the one pretty generally accepted. "Why interfere?" it is said. "We might open the blockade—we might, perhaps, close the principal Northern ports, but by doing this we should not add much to the strength of the South, while we should stir up the whole North to a pitch of fury."

I have never believed that the British Government would act alone, or even take the initiative in intervention. England is crippled, weak, cowardly and selfish. Crippled in a Government sustained by a minority in Parliament, which has done nothing but blunder, and which rests on the personal popularity of Lord PALMERSTON, whom everybody likes, laughs at, and at times almost despises. PALMERSTON could not act against America without losing the support of the Cobden and Bright Party, and that would have thrown out his administration. The Tories were content to see Democracy destroying itself, and have watched the contest with an entire serenity, looking upon the fight of North and South, much as the lucky traveler did upon the contest of the tiger and crocodile, when, upon the point of seizing him, they fell foul of each other.

The Government is tied, and the people are powerless. You have nothing to fear from England. France has a policy, and will pursue it; but her first point is to make herself secure in Mexico. That will be done for the honor of the nation. The Church party, irritated by the position of the Emperor with respect to Rome, is appeased by his care of the interests of the Faith in Syria, China and Mexico. It is in the interests of the Church that France intervenes in Mexico, and this is why England withdrew. The pride of Spain was wounded, but it will be appeased. Spain is to be strengthened, and to become the permanent ally of France. England and France are no longer allies, and will act together only as mutual interest may require. England waits—patient, grumbling, and humiliated—hoping that fate has something in store for this present NAPOLEON.

England is weak in the prostration of trade, the fearful poverty of the great mass of her people, the disaffection of Ireland, and the lack of an efficient navy. The burden of taxation is as great as can be borne, and the money is squandered and wasted. I do not mean to say that the English are cowardly, but the Government is in such a position that its acts appear like cowardice. It bullies the weak and respects the strong. It has a contempt for failure and worships success. The sure way to have England's respectful sympathy is not to need it. Selfish the nation is, in its organic life. It is a nation of landlords and shopkeepers. The rest of the people are of no account whatever. Even the small per centage that have votes, have no influence. As a rule, the longest purse carries the election; and what a man has bought and paid for, he does with as he likes. The policy of England is supremely selfish. She cares nothing for North or South—only as she needs the wheat of one, the cotton of the other, and the markets of both. Politically, she rejoices to see them destroying each other. Whatever she may do in respect to the war, be assured that her own interests, and those alone, will be the governing motives.

MONADNOCK.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

J. C. Taylor's Annual Sale at Holmdel, N. J.—Dissemination of the Breed of Southdowns.

The fourth annual auction sale and letting of Southdown sheep, from the farm of Mr. J. C. TAYLOR, near Holmdel, N. J., took place on Wednesday, the 3d inst. The name of Mr. TAYLOR has become so familiar to the agricultural as well as the general reader, in connection with the importation and breeding of Southdowns, as to render a recapitulation of his efforts in that line entirely unnecessary. What JONAS WEBB is in England, Mr. TAYLOR is fast getting to be in America, and the lovers of good mutton have reason to thank him for the day—not far distant—when their favorite dish shall be as common in the one country as in the other.

Mr. TAYLOR's importations, as is generally known, have been almost exclusively made from the flock of the great English breeder, and in all cases he has selected the best specimens. At WEBB's great sale, in Babraham, England, on the 10th of July, 1861, Mr. TAYLOR paid for a two-year old ram the enormous sum of $1,300, the largest price ever paid for any animal wearing wool. This ram is the famous "No. 69" of WEBB's flock, and is now in possession of Mr. TAYLOR. From these choice importations, Mr. TAYLOR has succeeded in raising a flock which, for beauty of appearance, purity of blood, and general excellent qualities, is said, by good judges, to be unsurpassed, if it is equaled, by any flock of Southdowns, in England or elsewhere. Mr. TAYLOR commenced the breeding of Southdowns some ten years ago, but it is only within the last four years that he has established his annual public sales. Before that time, however, and since, he has disposed of large numbers at private sale, and at the present time there is probably no sheep-growing State in America, on either side of the Rocky Mountains, that does not contain some samples of his breed.

His annual sales have now become an established thing, and are always sure to draw to his farm the first stock fanciers from all parts of the country.

The sale of Wednesday was in no respect inferior to former sales, but, considering the depression of the times, was even more successful than any heretofore made. There was a very large gathering of people, comprising many new breeders and purchasers, as well as those who have long been interested in the improvement of sheep in this country. Among those present was Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, who is probably doing more than any man for the introduction of a pure breed of sheep into the great West, having already collected on his farm, near Chicago, a flock of nearly 200 choice breeds. Col. L. G. MORRIS, of Westchester County, one of the first stock-raisers of the State, to whom Mr. TAYLOR acknowledges himself indebted more than to any other man for the success of his enterprise, was also present. HARRY INGERSOLL, the well-known stock-fancier of Philadelphia, was on hand to detect new beauties in Mr. TAYLOR's flock, and transfer them to his fleecy family on the Delaware. Then there was ORANGE JUDD, of the *American Agriculturist*, ready to note down every item of interest for the benefit of his million readers; and Mr. LUTHER H. TUCKER, of the *Country Gentleman*, to do the same thing for his other million; Mr. SAMUEL THORNE, the wealthy farmer of Westchester County, who, next to Mr. TAYLOR, has the best flock of Southdowns in the United States, and the best herd of Shorthorn cattle in the world; Mr. A. B. ALLEN, the Nestor of American agricultural editors; E. B. CLOSE, of Greenwich, Conn.; Judge CHAFFEE, of Ohio; Mr. HASBROUCK, of Ulster County; Mr. BATCHELDER, of Canada East; Mr. SISSON, of Luzerne, Penn.; Mr. CONOVER, of Hunterdon County, N. J., besides a host of neophyte shepherds, connoisseurs, small farmers, spectators, etc.

Mr. TAYLOR's flock, from which the sales were made this year, numbered about 150, and the selections were taken at random from the pens of rams, ewes and lambs, and were a fair representation of the whole flock.

Previous to the commencement of the sale, the entire party were entertained at the bountiful table of Mrs. TAYLOR, where, among the surplus of good things, was to be found cooked samples of the genuine Southdown whose living counterparts were awaiting the auctioneer's hammer. The proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating, and it is sufficient to say that Mrs. TAYLOR's mutton was amply proved in the same way, and not found wanting.

After dinner the party retired to the lawn in front of the house, when the sale commenced under the direction of HENRY W. WALCOTT, auctioneer. First on the list was "Rams to be rented for the season." This being comparatively a new thing in America, the crowd appeared to hesitate, and it was some time before a bid was offered. It was evident that the bidders preferred to purchase rather than "rent," and after knocking down "Young Prize" to HARRY INGERSOLL, the only bidder, for $25, the auctioneer abandoned the list of "rents for the season," and took up the sale of Shearling Rams. The bidding for these was more brisk, and the competition continued to increase throughout the entire sale. After closing the sales, the auctioneer returned to the "rents," and by this time the notion appeared to be regarded with more favor—so much so, that the highest price paid during the sale was $100 for the rent of "Young Parkranger" for the season.

It requires but little reflection to see that the English custom of renting pure bloods for the season, even at what might be deemed an extravagant price, is the best economy, and there is no doubt that hereafter this will constitute a prominent feature in Mr. TAYLOR's annual show. The lambs of this year's dropping brought remarkably good prices—ranging from $14 to $40.

The entire sales amounted to upward of $2,000—the number sold being 49—or an average of over $40 per head. The following is a complete list of the prices, with the names of the purchasers:

BUCKS RENTED FOR THE SEASON.

No. 109, "Webb's favorite yearling," imported in 1861—to Hon. A. B. Conger, of Rockland County, N. Y., for $62 50; No. 14, "Young Prize," sired by "World's Prize," dam imported in 1859—to Harry Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, for $25; No. 24, "Young Park Ranger," sired by "Reserve," dam same as above—to Peter Lorillard, of New-York, for $100; No. 21, "Young Norwich," sired by "Reserve," dam imported in 1860—to A. C. Sisson, of Luzerne County, Penn.; No. 12, sired by "Reserve," dam "World's Prize"—to Hon. A. B. Conger.

SHEARLING RAMS SOLD.

(*Full Pedigree Given.*)

No. 1, to Lawrence Hasbrouk, of Ulster County, N. Y., for $45; No. 5, to same, for $45; No. 8, to Joseph Batchelder, of Canada East, for $52 50; No. 10, to T. R. Davis, Westchester County, N. Y., for $42 50; No. 13, to Judge Chaffee, of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, for $60; No. 15, to William Bluck, of West Lafayette, Ohio, for $50; No. 17, (twin to No. 15,) to J. P. Thomas, Chester County, Penn., for $55; No. 23, to Henry Pyle, Columbia County, Ohio, for $40; No. 25, to Lewis Hook, Chester County, Penn., for $52; No. 26, to E. R. Close, Greenwich, Conn., for $61.

SHEARLING EWES SOLD.

(*Full Pedigree Given.*)

No. 44, A. C. Sisson, for $32; No. 45, to same, for $40; No. 46, to Judge Chaffee, for $46; No. 48, to J. P. Thomas, for $37 50; No. 51, to Joseph Batchelder, for $37 50; No. 55, to Harry Ingersoll, for $40.

TWO-YEAR OLD EWES SOLD.

(*With Pedigree.*)

No. 9, to Judge Chaffee, for $57 50; No. 33, to A. C. Sisson, for $52 50; No. 38, to same, for $42 50; No. 42, to Judge Chaffee, for $35.

One three-year old ewe, No. 27, with pedigree, was sold to Harry Ingersoll for $40.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS SOLD.

(*With Pedigree.*)

No. 3, to ——, for $30; No. 21, to Safford Howard, of Boston, for $25; No. 66, to Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, for $33; No. 68, to A. B. Conger, for $35; No. 72, to Wm. Bluck, for $31; No. 75, to A. B. Conger, for $41; No. 77, to same, for $37; No. 81, to Wm. Bluck, for $32.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS SOLD.

(*Without full Pedigree, but all sired by "89."*)

RAMS.—No. 4, to J. Archer, Summit, Lake County, Ill., for $27; No. 5, to K. J. Conover, Allentown, N. J., for $25; No. 1, to same, for $13; No. 10, to same, for $14; No. 9, to John S. Conover, Holmdel, N. J., for $14; No. 7, to Dominic Schanck, Marlboro, N. J., for $14; No. 6, to Alonzo Norris, New-York City, for $21; No. 11, to J. K. DeMott, Hunterdon County, N. J., for $16.

EWES.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, all to Hon. John Wentworth, for $28, $16, $16, $24, $21, $21, $22.

It will be seen by the above list that this excellent breed of sheep is in a fair way of becoming scattered throughout the entire country. This, indeed, is the principal advantage which the public is to derive from these sales. The superior qualities of the Southdown breed of sheep, their compact, well-knitted frames, their hardihood, their capacity of taking on flesh at an early age, and their fair fleece of middle quality, give them a value to small farmers far beyond any other breed, and render their general dissemination throughout the country a matter of the first importance. From this sale 11 specimens go to New-York, 12 to Pennsylvania, 9 to Illinois, 8 to Ohio, 5 to New-Jersey, 2 to Canada East, 1 to Connecticut, and 1 to Massachusetts. From these and similar samples that have hitherto been scattered over the United States, we may ere long expect to see our hillsides covered with as pure a breed of South-downs as England herself can boast of.

An Appeal on Behalf of the Soldiers.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the numerous hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, are generally well cared for, but there are certain "little nameless comforts" which no Government, however thoughtful, can, or can be expected to provide. To furnish these, so far as possible, and by systematic visitation, to cheer and console the suffering men of New-York in these hospitals, is the object of the NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, formed in January last of citizens of New-York resident in Washington, it has quietly but steadily prosecuted its humane work. Its committees have visited all the hospitals, and enough has been accomplished to establish the great propriety of such an association, and its capacity for usefulness. Hitherto *the irregular supplies of clothing and articles of nourishment* furnished from different parts of the State of New-York, have been sufficient to meet the demands upon the Society, but now that disease and the battle-field have stricken down so many of our gallant volunteers, a more regular and abundant provision is required. The Executive Committee believe it only necessary to state this fact to the patriotic people of New-York, in order to have their store-room well and constantly stocked with such articles as the following, which are at present most needed, viz.: shirts, drawers, stockings, slippers; linen pantaloons and coats, straw hats; letter paper, envelopes and postage stamps; lemons, oranges, dried fruit; jellies of all kinds, (very desirable;) ale and porter. Such articles, sent by express, (prepaid,) directed to the "*New-York Soldiers' Relief Society, Washington, D. C.*" will be promptly acknowledged, and prudently distributed, at the various hospitals, through the members of the Society, two of whom are designated to regularly attend at each. Parties preferring to send money are assured that it will be very acceptable, as the demands upon the Society for ready funds are frequent. A list of all the hospitals, and the New-York soldiers therein, is kept and corrected weekly, at the rooms of the Society, No. 12 Washington Building, Pennsylvania-avenue, corner of Seventh-street, which are open to the public every evening, Sundays excepted.

R. C. McCORMICK, of Queens Co., Chairman.
S. V. BOYD, of Albany Co., Cor. Secretary.
GEO. W. PALMER, of Chautauque Co., Rec. Sec.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1862.

Personal.

The Albany *Argus* says: "It will relieve the anxiety of distant friends of Judge Willard, of Troy, late State Senator, to know that he is at present in excellent health. It was Judge Willard, of Saratoga, who lately received an attack of paralysis, which has since proved fatal, and not 'Judge Willard, of Troy,' as was erroneously stated in some of the New-York papers."

MISS BATEMAN'S BENEFIT.—This evening Miss BATEMAN, the young and talented *artiste*, takes her first benefit at the Winter Garden. She will appear in two pieces—as *Rose Gregorio*, in Mr. T. DE WALDEN's drama of that name, and as *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon." Such a bill, in addition to Miss BATEMAN's personal popularity, will of course fill the house.

Gen. Halleck and the Three Months' Volunteers.

CARD FROM COL. LEFFERTS, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegraphic correspondence between the National War Committee and Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, published this morning, charges the regiments of the New-York State Militia with refusing to remain in the field when asked to do so. Gen. HALLECK goes further, and states that the danger was then "imminent, and as they then refused, they will not now be recalled."

I feel that justice to the soldiers of my command requires that I should publicly deny the statement, in so far as it relates to my regiment. The others will answer for themselves. I entertain a high regard and personal respect for the Commander-in-Chief, and feel that some blunder has been committed, causing him, perhaps quite innocently, to state what is not true, and what was ungenerous and unkind to those who have endeavored to do their duty. Many a soldier's honor will smart under the charge, that they refused to remain when asked to do so, at a time when there was danger; and I most distinctly state that no such request was made, directly or indirectly, of me or of my regiment. Had it been made, I have no doubt it would have been promptly and willingly met. On two occasions, when a dark cloud was hanging over our fair institutions, and the Government called for troops, the Seventh Regiment marched at once, without regard to personal sacrifices at the call. Let it be borne in mind that in both cases, the service on the part of the regiment was voluntary, and it would not be likely to refuse its services under the circumstances stated.

It will be seen from the following that the regiment was in no hurry to leave:

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
BALTIMORE, Aug. 24, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Albany:

The Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. will leave this on Thursday, 28th, for New-York, to be mustered out of the service. Can you not send me a first-rate regiment to take its place in the fort on Federal Hill? It is an important position for the defence of Baltimore. The Seventh remains three days over its term of service at my request.

(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No 76.—The Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, will be relieved from duty in this Department to-morrow morning, and under the command of Col. LEFFERTS will proceed to the City of New-York, when it will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

Col. PORTER, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, now at Camp Belger, will march into and occupy Fort Federal Hill as the Seventh Regiment march out.

By command, Major-Gen. WOOL.
W. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

I will now take occasion to state that when the regiment left for Washington in May last, a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Honorable Secretary of War, informed him that our term of service was only for thirty days. I saw Mr. STANTON before the thirty days were up, and he represented to me that the Government was desirous that the regiment should be mustered into service for three months, giving reasons his for the request. I returned to Baltimore, represented to the members of the regiment what the Secretary had requested, and they immediately and without hesitation voted to remain three months. I appeal to those who have charge of the destiny of our country, whether this is the best way to secure soldiers or unite indissolubly the varied interests of our people.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue of your journal I notice an answer to the proposition of the War Committee of this City, from Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief of the army, in which he states that the New-York Militia refused to remain, at a time when the danger was more imminent than it is now, and consequently they would not be recalled.

In order that the public may rightly understand the position of the regiment which I have the honor to command, I will briefly state all that has occurred, so far as we are concerned, in reference to any such application.

Some two weeks before our time expired, I received the following communication:

COMMUNICATION NO. ONE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
YORKTOWN, Va., Aug. 17, 1862.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

MAJ.-GEN. DIX: If any of the three months regiments under your command will enlist for the war, I will allow the enlistments to date back to the original muster, and pay them the bounty. Please ascertain if they will do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y. of War.

[Official Copy.]
CHARLES E. PEASE, Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

To which the following answer was returned:

CAMP DIX, YORKTOWN, Va., Aug. 18, 1862.

To Hon. James H. Van Allen, Military Governor, Yorktown, Va.:

SIR: The proposition of the Secretary of War in regard to the immediate reenlistment of this regiment for the war, has been placed before us, and the voice of the same taken. We are, although regretting the necessity, obliged to answer in the negative, as it must be an impossibility for us to comply with it. Our business affairs have been left behind in confusion, occasioned by the sudden order requiring our departure. And our families have been left unprovided for, as we hoped and expected to again return to our homes at the expiration of our previous term of enlistment. This is the second time we have been called upon to volunteer in this sacred cause, and we have the proud consciousness of knowing that in neither case have we failed. And should it again become necessary to require our services in the field, we are ready and willing to proceed forthwith, with full ranks, after having made the necessary arrangements.

Col. J. M. VARIAN.

You will notice that this occurred about two weeks previous to the time when our time of service would expire.

On the 30th of August I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
NEAR YORKTOWN, Aug. 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 108.—In accordance with instructions from headquarters army of Potomac, the arms and equipments of the Eighth New-York State Militia, now at Yorktown, will be turned over to Maj.-Gen. PECK, who will designate an officer or officers to receive and receipt for them. By order of

OSWALD JACKSON, A. D. C. Maj.-Gen. KEYES.

At the time this order came to hand I waited upon Gen. KEYES, then in command at Yorktown, and stated that the regiment did not wish to part with *their arms, but that they would with great* willingness remain for a week or month after their time had expired, or longer if it was necessary for the security of the post, or while the army was passing through from Harrison's Landing, or until arms could be procured from Washington. I then waited upon Gen. DIX, and made the same statement to him. He countermanded the order at once.

Permit me to state here, that the order requiring the delivery of our arms and equipments was occasioned by the supposition that they were needed to supply those who were without them, in order that they might be of service when our time expired.

Now, Sir, in justice to myself and my command, is it right that the militia from New-York City should suffer under such an imputation? Have we ever refused to leave our homes and our business, at a day's notice, at the call of our country? We kept our agreement, and were willing to remain for a longer time if necessary, for proof of which we refer to Gens. DIX and KEYES.

No order or request of any kind was ever made of me but was promptly obeyed, and the above was all that I received in relation to my regiment remaining.

When we left for the seat of war we did so with the full determination of performing our duties in such a manner as to merit the approbation of our commanding officers, as well as our friends at home. As to the manner in which the Eighth regiment has performed its duties, I would refer you to Gen. DIX, commanding Seventh Army Corps; Brig.-Gen. VAN ALLEN, commanding at Yorktown; Gen. KEYES and Gen. EMORY.

By giving the above an insertion in your valuable sheet, you will greatly oblige

Respectfully yours, J. M. VARIAN,
Colonel Commanding Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

The Late Gen. Kearney.

The funeral of Major-Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY will take place at Trinity Church, in this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, inst., at 2 P. M. He will be interred in his family vault in Trinity Churchyard.

His relatives are invited to attend at his residence in East Newark, N. J., at 1 P. M., to accompany the remains to New-York.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"The body of Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY was embalmed last night, and is lying to-day at the embalmer's, on Pennsylvania-avenue, clothed in regimentals, and draped with the American flag. I saw the corpse this morning, before the process was entirely finished. The eye-balls had been extracted, and the operator was moving an ivory stick, as I entered, through the sockets, to prepare for the insertion of a waxen pair. The body and limbs were most faultlessly formed, and notwithstanding that the deceased was near forty-five years of age, no appearance of corpulence manifested itself. The skin was exceedingly fair, with the exception of the sunburned face, which was pitted with small-pox. The beard and moustache were light-colored and thin, the side face was shaved, and the light brown hair was rather long. The face and form were those of a thorough soldier, the latter light and athletic, with a full, finely-developed chest, the former by no means prepossessing, but admirably expressive of a man who knows of little and cares for nothing else than battle.

The circumstances attending and preceding the General's demise are as follows: While the firing was in progress, Gen. BIRNEY, who, at the time, was near to Gen. KEARNEY, pointed out to him a position on their right flank from which Gen. STEVENS' Division had retreated, thereby leaving a gap. As Gen. KEARNEY had previously understood from Gen. RENO, (the latter himself so believing), that the gap left by the retreat of Gen. STEVENS had been filled, as well believing it impossible that anybody could be driven from so strong a position, he at once started off at full gallop, unaccompanied by either aid or orderly, (they had been sent to other parts of the field with orders), and rode into the gap.

This was the last seen of Gen. KEARNEY alive. The first knowledge that they had in reference to him was a flag of truce sent by the rebels, and directed to Gen. HEINTZELMAN. It came into the camp the next morning, bearing the dead body of the lamented KEARNEY. It was placed at once under the charge of Dr. PANCOAST, the Division Surgeon, and by him taken to Washington.

The missile which caused his death was a Minié rifle ball, and was doubtless fired by some one of the enemy's sharpshooters, he being concealed at a point in some gully or rifle-pit, lower than the General, as the shot entered his body just below the hip, and came out through the left lung. He probably did not survive long after being wounded.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 832, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movements of Gen. POPE—Advance of the Rebel Forces—Continued Skirmishing—The Recent Raid between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

1862. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862.
Every style of gentlemen's dress silk hats,
Ladies' riding hats, whips and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats,
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
will be introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Ladies from the Country wishing gaiter-boots and shoes of all the various styles for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

$250 will be paid to any person who will obtain for the advertiser an accepted position in a Bank in this City. Undoubted references as to respectability and antecedents will be furnished. All communications will be considered strictly private. Parties replying will address BANK, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MARRIED.

GAYLER—SKAATS.—In St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 4, by Rev. E. H. Parke, JAMES GAYLER, of New-York, to SARA VAN BENTHUYSEN, fifth daughter of the late D. S. Skaats, of the former place.

PERT—STODDARD.—At Salisbury, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862, by Rev. S. F. Jarvis, J. W. PERT, of North Canaan, to FRANCES E. STODDARD, of Salisbury.

DIED.

AHRENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, ADOLPH AHRENS, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 266 Grand-st.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Gansevoort-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FERRIS.—At Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Fifth Day, Sept. 4, JOHN H. FERRIS, in the 63d year of his age.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 4, LOUISE BURT, only daughter of George W. and Mary F. Harris, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 208 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOLDRIDGE.—In Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Hon. ABRAM P. HOLDRIDGE, 80 years of age.

KEELER.—In Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, very suddenly, of diphtheria, EDDIE S., eldest son of John B. and Jane E. Keeler, aged 7 years.

LOVE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 3, of congestion of the lungs, AGNES, wife of Thomas Love, aged 57 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 565 Broome-st., on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICHTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 4, of consumption, ANNIE M., wife of Spencer A. Richter, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Mrs. MARY A., wife of Thomas J. Thompson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 West 37th-st., corner of 6th-av., on this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 419.—Sept. 4, 1862.
71, 13, 55, 62, 7, 33, 18, 29, 64, 28, 56, 58, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 420.—Sept. 4, 1862.
5, 12, 18, 35, 58, 70, 19, 25, 8, 31, 63, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 387.—Sept. 4, 1862.
10, 57, 20, 78, 36, 14, 12, 11, 71, 42, 77, 48, 60.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 321.—Sept. 4, 1862.
52, 49, 55, 11, 3, 61, 68, 48, 46, 54, 51, 74.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CLIREHUGH'S ILLUSIVE (NOT ILLUSION) WIG—For perfection of fit and superiority of workmanship, unequaled. Partings do not soil or stain. No turning up behind. Made only at No. 200 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Particular attention given to ladies' hair-work.

NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE, OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Aug. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York, appointed at the War Mass Meeting, in the Park, on the 27th inst., ask from citizens and corporations, the means necessary to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed, viz: "To promote a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion." That meeting unanimously

Resolved, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations, to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion.

To place regiments in the field there are, as is well known, many expenses to be incurred which cannot be paid by either the State or the General Government. The Committee have already received several pressing applications for money, and they, therefore, in this public manner, call on corporations and individuals to furnish the means to enable them to answer the demands.

It is impossible for the Committee to see each of their fellow-citizens, but they confidently trust that this appeal will meet a sincere and prompt response. For more than a year these calls for aid have been made, and they have been met in a spirit of generous patriotism. But so long as there is an enemy in arms against the Government, so long must we continue to labor and contribute; or all our past efforts will be worse than useless.

Special efforts are making for the Legion of GENERAL CORCORAN—some payments have been already made for this corps. The donors can, if they prefer, designate the particular appropriation to be made of each contribution.

There is no appeal to our benevolence or our patriotism so strong as that which comes from our country on the one hand, and on the other hand from the families of soldiers.

Subscriptions can be sent to the Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st., or to either of the members of the Committee, viz.:

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, City Hall.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.
CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, No. 49 Wall-st.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, No. 122 Broadway.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, No. 30 Pine-st.
RICHARD D. LATHROP, No. 22 Park-place.
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Astor House.
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, No. 12 Bridge-st.
WM. ORTON, City Hall.
J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., No. 63 William-st.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, No. 38 Park-place.
ISAAC SHERMAN, No. 1 Hanover-square.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Post-office.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, No. 51 Chambers-st.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JAMES W. WHITE, No. 32 Chambers-st.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 59 Wall-st.
DAVID DOWS, No. 20 South-st.
A. C. RICHARDS, No. 128 Duane-st.
TERENCE FARLEY, City Hall.
SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 69 Warren-st.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 16 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
H. W. T. MALI, No. 136 Duane-st.
ANDRE FROMENT, City Hall.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 247 Broadway.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, City Hall.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling-slip.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 44 South-st.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, No. 19 Cliff-st.
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 40 Exchange-place.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 46 Exchange-place.
WM. B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.
R. H. McCURDY, No. 45 Park-place.
JAMES BENKARD, No. 144 Duane-st.
ADRIAN ISELIN, No. 36 Wall-st.
WM. A. DARLING, No. 96 Lexington-av.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

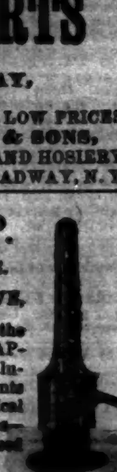
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

NO PAY EITHER FOR MEDICINES OR ADVICE UNTIL CURED.
In order to show incontestably the superiority of our treatment of all complaints peculiar to women, also rheumatism, skin diseases, dyspepsia, &c., &c., by the use of MEDICATED BATHS over any other method, we will treat 1,000 patients on the above terms.
Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS,
One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the Union Association of the 21st Ward, being the 18th Assembly District, the following named officers were appointed:

CHARLES GOULD, President.
R. A. WITTHAUS, First Vice-President.
ALEX. P. SHARP, Second Vice-President.
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, Treasurer.
RICHARD J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	GEORGE F. COACHMAN,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ANDREW V. STOUT,
JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM,	JAMES H. PINCKNEY,
JOSIAH F. KENDALL,	JAMES L. JACKSON,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,	D. WILLIS JAMES,
W. H. L. BARNES,	LUTHER R. MARSH,
PATRICK McELROY,	JOHN F. HOGEBOOM.

DELEGATES TO THE CITY CENTRAL UNION COMMITTEE,
Of which WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., is Chairman.

ALEX'R W. BRADFORD,	GEORGE C. ELLISON,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,	WILLIAM W. NILES,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,	JAMES R. HUNT.
HORACE H. DAY.	

The objects are to further the political union of all persons who approve of the Legislative Union Caucus Address and of the action of the two State Committees, calling a State Convention for the 24th September. All citizens willing to unite for such purposes, are invited to become members of this Association.

CHARLES GOULD, President.
R. J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

MILITARY.

CITY BOUNTY MONEY.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following are the rules prescribed in relation to the payment of Bounty money to volunteer soldiers, under an ordinance of the Corporation, approved Sept. 3, 1862:

1. The Bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 4, for three years or the war.

2. Applicants for the Bounty will be required to file in the Comptroller's office an affidavit that they are not deserters from the service of the United States, and that they have not been paid any bounty or premium, by or on account of any other county, city or town, for or in consideration of their enlisting; also, a duplicate of their enlistment papers—(headed "VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT")—duly executed; all the signatures contemplated and provided for in the printed blank form to be affixed.

3. In the case of recruits for Regiments now at the seat of war, the certificate of the State Examining Surgeon will be required to be indorsed on the enlistment paper, in addition to that of the United States Surgeon. They will also be required to exhibit the original "descriptive list," showing when, where and by whom, they were enrolled and mustered into the service, and the name of the regiment, &c., &c. This will be returned after being examined and checked by the Auditor.

4. Volunteers for new regiments will be required to exhibit the "sub muster-in roll," showing when, where and by whom, they were enrolled and mustered, and the name of their regiment, which will be returned after being examined and checked as above.

5. Volunteers applying for bounty money, must be accompanied by an officer of the regiment to which they belong, to identify them and witness their receipt of the money.

6. The hours for paying bounty money will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1862.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 31 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THEO. A. HENRY.

PHOENIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good feels will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

PHOENIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

IRISHMEN, RALLY—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

Now is the time to join this truly Irish Regiment, and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to complete the number of Company G in this regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the lawful bounties paid. An extra bounty of $10 will be paid by private subscription. Recruiting office, No. 78 Third-av., corner of 12th-st.

J. A. DEMARS, Captain.
HENRY B. COLE, First Lieutenant.

A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 15 recruits.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

DURYEA ZOUAVES.

No. 140 Broadway.
RECRUITS WANTED for the Second Battalion.
$200 BOUNTY.
$50 from the State as soon as mustered in.
$50 from the City as soon as mustered in.
$100 from the United States at the close of the war.
$2 cash, as soon as you join.
Now is the time to join a good regiment.
Patriots, to arms!
Your country needs your services.
Recruiting Officers,
JAMES B. VOSE and GOULD H. THORPE,
No. 140 Broadway.

U. S. ARMY NURSES.

Wanted at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to act as nurses in the United States hospitals and on transports.

Twenty dollars and fifty cents per month will be paid, and rations, clothing, and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
[illegible] additional bounty for private subscription.
[illegible] paid immediately after mustering.
[illegible] before leaving the State.
[illegible] when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. [illegible]
First Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, [illegible]
Recruiting [illegible]

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—SECOND BATTALION.

Recruits are wanted for this splendid regiment, officered by veterans, and to be composed of none but first-class men. The corps is to be raised in fifteen days. Apply immediately. Special bounties paid.

Col. H. D. HULL,
No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

FIRST COMPANY BROOKLYN MONITORS.

ATTENTION.

Every man must be at Camp Arthur this morning at the earliest possible moment. [illegible] o'clock, if possible, to be [illegible]

$227 BOUNTY!—JOIN IMMEDIATELY—THE [illegible] Fourth New-York State [illegible] JAMES [illegible] SMITH. Now in the field. [illegible] is your time, before all bounties stop. [illegible] the country comes along. Look at the inducements! [illegible] light artillery for easy service. No [illegible] drill. No long marches; as you can march or ride [illegible] you like. No knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. [illegible] to dig. Good officers, good pay, and good [illegible] This battery was in the battles of Yorktown, [illegible], Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hills, and has only lost [illegible] men killed. Come and join before you are drafted. Recruiting station No. [illegible] Hudson-st., [illegible]

First Lieut. CHAS. [illegible] SCOTT,
Corp. JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officers.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Elm, New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF POLICE ACKNOWLEDGES donations in aid of the "Metropolitan Guard," from

F. Tracy, Esq., (Tracy, Irwin & Co.)	$[illegible]
S. B. Brady, Esq., 25 copies Camp Clothing.	
[illegible] Jackson, Esq., from [illegible] Jackson & Co.	100
La Boyne & Bell	100
And also from John H. [illegible] Esq.	100
J. & N. Smith & Co.	100

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 75 WHITE-ST., Sept. 1, 1862.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of War, the bounty and premium allowed to recruits for the old regiments will be paid at this office until further orders. One month's advance pay is allowed, as heretofore.

J. V. D. REEVE,
Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Mus. and Dis. Officer.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND GYMNASTICS.—The undersigned, at Brady's Gymnasium, No. [illegible] place, 8th-st. Manual of arms and School of the Soldier taught in a few lessons; schools or companies drilled in Light Infantry tactics, &c. The Gymnasium (the finest in the world) for gymnastic exercises, now open to the public. A boy's class will commence [illegible]

ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

HEADQUARTERS SENATORIAL REGIMENT,
CAMP ARTHUR, BROOKLYN, Sept. 4, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—THE OFFICERS OF THIS [illegible] will report at the camp, on Friday, [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock A. M., for muster.

ANTHONY COOK, Colonel Commanding.
JOHN H. [illegible], Adjutant.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new [illegible] [illegible], the exemptions, [illegible] Five cents each. [illegible] Pratt, No. 39 Cedar-st. [illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 176 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 1,290 bbls. and 653 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 66,437 bushels Corn, 270 bushels Rye, 40,720 bushels Oats, 1,306 pkgs. Provisions, and 208 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., in lots, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, # 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales to-day, 70 bags Maracaibo, in bond, at 23c.; and 300 bags Guayaquil on terms not ascertained, # lb.

COFFEE—Sales, 150 bags Maracaibo, at 22½c.@23c.; and 526 bags St. Domingo, in bond, private terms, # lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is held firmly. Middlings, 53½c.@55c. # lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour, was moderately active to-day, and prices which opened irregularly, closed more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 50; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 # bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 10
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 85
Incomparable Choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 6 80

Southern flour is less active, but very firm; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 90@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 30@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, # bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and is doing better; sales 1,600 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 30 # bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and $3 60 for superfine, # bbl. Corn Meal is less active for Jersey; $3 15 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric, and at $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, # bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to-day, at somewhat lower prices. The export demand has been checked by the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 155,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan (new,) at $1 50@$1 52½; White Western, $1 37@$1 44; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western (Winter) at $1 34@$1 34½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 25@$1 26—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, $1 18@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 21; White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 55 # bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, but at reduced rates. Sales since our last 64,000 bushels, at 50c.@60c., chiefly at 60c. for shipping Mixed Western; 55c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@54c. for unsound do. do. # bushel. Rye is in request, at 77c.@83c. # bushel. Sales, 4,700 bushels. Oats are depressed and decidedly lower, including Canada, at 57c.@58c.; Western, at 56c.@58c.; and State at 58c. # bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 1.

	1861 Receipts	1861 Shipments	1862 Receipts	1862 Shipments
Flour, bbls	38,884	13,411	27,820	25,864
Wheat, bush	603,563	469,814	460,059	340,775
Corn, bush	1,382,054	1,001,440	1,409,728	753,217
Rye, bush	15,042	—	31,719	34,124
Barley, bush	1,935	—	2,047	
Oats, bush	31,459	73,600	177,291	117,500

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in Chicago, Aug. 30, 1862, as compared with the week previous, and the corresponding period in 1861:

	Aug. 30, 1862.	Aug. 23, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	19,000	22,000	8,124
Wheat, bush	418,798	304,528	876,089
Corn, bush	1,843,101	1,268,660	2,906,056
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	323,703

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate supply and demand to-day, at 70c.@80c. for old, for shipment and local use, and 50c.@65c. for new, # 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at 20c.@24c. for new, and 14c.@19c. for last year's crop, # lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, the receipts of which have been recently very moderate. Prices have been well supported. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The receipts of lumber have not been large, but have been from all sources, thus keeping up the assortment. Spruce plank and two-inch spruce are not plenty, and in active request. The sales have been fair and the shipments large, preventing any accumulation at the present rate of receipt. Prices are firm and advancing on some kinds, as freights on lake and canal increase. There is a good stock and fair assortment now in market, and buyers are availing themselves of the present time to lay in Winter stock, before prices and freights are higher. The receipts of the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	10,816,009	808	....	4,824,800
1861	5,777,005	1,059	....	5,062,730
1862	8,960,173	1,534	2,936	15,209,000

The receipts of boards and scantling continue to exhibit, weekly, a considerable increase over those of last season. Shingles come forward freely and are in excess of the receipts of last year, while staves show a very large increase. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	125,745,608	31,202	30,466	74,896,187
1861	97,987,308	22,081	252	77,921,190
1862	145,200,871	24,186	59,839	116,749,438

We have now reached the close of the fourth month of canal navigation—more than half the usual season of free passage on our inland waters. The receipts of boards and scantling up to this period show an increase over last season of 47,293,560 feet, while in all the articles enumerated in our table there is a handsome improvement in the quantity brought to market this season."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 182 bbls. New-Orleans, at 38c.@39c., and small lots of other kinds, at unchanged quotations, # gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A limited business was transacted, to-day, in Spirits Turpentine, at $2 30 # gallon; in common Rosin, at $13, and strained do. at $13 50 # 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale is in good request, and is now quoted up to 62c.@64c. # gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet, at $1 25@$1 27½, and Linseed at 88c.@90c. # gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, to-day, at $11 50 for Mess, and $9 87½@$10 for Prime, # bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Cut Meats continue saleable and steady, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, # lb. Bacon is inactive at 6c.@7¼c. # lb. Lard has not varied; sales, 1,260 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@10c. # lb. Beef continues inactive, yet steady; sales 210 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, # bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 # tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 # bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 11c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 13c.@19c. for poor to choice State, # lb. Cheese is in good request at 7c.@9½c. # lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India, at $6 50@$7 # 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales were moderate to day, having embraced 670 hhds., including New Orleans, at 8¾c.@10½c., and Cuba at 8½c.@8¾c.; also small lot of Havana, in boxes, at 9½c.@9¾c. # lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs., at 10⅝c.@10¾c. # lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, part at 33c. # gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less extensive, to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. # bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 7s. [illegible]; Pork, 8s.@9s. # bbl.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible]; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, [illegible]@40s. # ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d.@[illegible] # bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. # bushel; Pork, 8s. # bbl.; Beef, 7s. # tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. # ton. For London—Flour at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. # bbl.; Grain [illegible] 14½d.@14¾d. # bush.; Pork, 6s.@6s. 6d. # bbl.; Beef, [illegible] 6d. # tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. # ton.

The Summer of 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The amount of rain in the Summer just ended has exceeded the average of every other Summer in my record by [illegible] inches—the greatest previous being 25.80 inches in [illegible]—in 1862 it was 32.30 inches. It is thus arranged—[illegible] in June, 9.34 in July, and 7.76 in August.

The mean of the previous seventeen Summers is 13.86 inches, so that the quantity in 1862 is about 132 per cent. above the mean, or nearly 2½ times the average.

This is certainly a very remarkable excess—such a one as perhaps may not be known more than once in fifty years—and it presents a striking contrast to the dryest Summer of the eighteen, viz., 1854, in which there only fell 3.86 inches—[illegible] in June, 2.09 in July, and 0.60 in August.

Rain fell on seventeen days in June, fourteen in July, and six in August, thus: On June 1, 0.15 inch; 2d, 0.05; 3d and 4th, 4.25; 7th and [illegible], 2.40; 10th, 0.09; 11th, 0.70; 15th, 0.01; 18th, [illegible]; [illegible], 0.60; 21st, 1.80; [illegible], 0.40; 26th, 1.70; 29th, 0.40; [illegible], 0.10; 30th, 0.70. July [illegible], 1.70; [illegible], 0.01; 9th, 0.65; 14th, 2.48; 20th, 2.40; 21st, 0.07; [illegible], 0.01; 23d, 0.30; 24th, [illegible]; 26th, 0.25; [illegible], 0.70; 29th, 0.46; 30th, 0.10; 31st, 0.65. Aug. 1, [illegible]; 4th, 0.65; 5th, 3.25 in 1½ hours; 9th, 1.70 in 2½ hours; 14th, 1.70; 22d, 0.05; 23d, 0.01; [illegible], 0.05.

The temperature has in general been unusually cool, but as this article is already sufficiently long, I shall reserve the statistics of the thermometer for another writing. J. NELSON McG.

MILSON HALL, Sept. 1, 1862.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
[illegible]	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	[illegible] 3
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible] 6
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Steamers.	From.	For.	Date.
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, *to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10½ A. M.*

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman; is a good seamstress; is capable to do any up-stairs work; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Apply at No. 136 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call at No. 190 West 38th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY COMpetent and experienced woman would like a situation to do light chamberwork and sew, or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen, till suited, at her present employer's, No. 3 West 30th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; has best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 152 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress, also a good seamstress, wants a situation; good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of working on dressmaking, or chamberwork and waiting. Can get two years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 East 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a first-class private boarding-house or private family; would have no objection in a small family to assist in the washing; good City reference if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 82½ West Washington-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands making good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; the best of references given. Call for two days, at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant English woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and English meat and pastry cooking; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 362 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as good cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; the other as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine washing and French fluting; both have the best of City references from their last employers. Call for two days at No. 152 7th av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress' place; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style. Or, as chambermaid and lady's maid; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business well; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 497 9th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted on the avenues in Brooklyn by a very respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; does not see company, and is highly recommended as a trusty, economical and efficient servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for an experienced Protestant servant, who is an excellent private family cook, and can wash and iron to suit the most particular; has the best of reference, and will be found in every respect a desirable first-class servant. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th st., third floor, front room, No. 9, near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do housework. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 38 Macdougal-st., in the store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; wages $9 per month. Call at or address No. 198 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT, &c.—A SITuation wanted, in City or country, by a well recommended, willing and obliging girl as down-stairs servant; no objection to do general housework; is a very good washer and ironer, cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A GERMAN girl, highly respectable and of very neat appearance, wishes a situation to do general housework in a gentleman's family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; strong and healthy, and speaks good English; excellent reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 246 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call, for two days, at 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, with the best of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found kind and obliging, and an excellent sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and does fine embroidery; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 70 West 28th-st., who will give her good references.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference, and is willing to do a part of the chamber-work if required; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, in a plain family, to take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen until engaged at No. 240 7th-av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl, lately arrived from Ireland, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable family. Has no objection to going into the country or City. Can be seen, for two days, at M. Maguire's, No. 287 Spring-st. None need apply but a respectable family.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who lived in a respectable family, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style, or as thorough housemaid; wages $7; City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities, are very respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, 23d-st. I have, at present, females to fill every situation, from housekeeper to lady's maid; also to travel, and domestics of the best calling. Mrs. Green solicits the patronage of the respectable public.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced dressmaker work in a private family by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, also mantillas; understands W. & W.'s Machine. Can be seen for the week at No. 282 7th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS—civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German spoken here. Call and see.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to an invalid lady, to take charge of a house, or teach young children; best of references can be given. Call or address, for one week, J. K., No. 321 5th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (an American) would like to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as a companion to a lady going to California. Address A. A. A., Station C, 4th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 23 Chatham-st., Hope House.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging, and can produce first-class testimonials as to character and ability, having been brought up to the business in the old country. Address C. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; no objection to the country; understands his business perfectly; will make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of City and country reference given. Address G. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office; or, apply to E. Campbell, saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; a good place in the country preferred; good references given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation as coachman with a private family, who is a good and careful City driver; the best of City reference can be given from his last place. Address P. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line to C. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in any respectable business; has been book-keeper in this City two years; is a good judge of money; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give undoubted references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands the general management of a gentleman's country seat, care, &c., of horses, cows, &c.; is a sober, trustworthy man. Apply, for two days, to J. Y., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BRIGHT BOY TO DO copying and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 900 Broadway, up stairs, from 10 to 12 M., Saturday, Sept. 6.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE in the lower part of the City; must be an American and reside with his parents. Address Box 4,536 Post-office, naming reference, age and residence. Salary, $75.

A HOUSEMAID WANTED—A COLORED woman, to do general housework. Apply at No. 109 West 43d-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN INDUSTRIOUS and intelligent young man as waiter in a private family; none need apply unless they understand their business thoroughly, and have served in some family of high standing in this City, from whom they can bring good testimonials. To such a one a permanent, good home and good wages will be given. Apply between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. at the office of R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 51 Worth-st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of a farm; the one must have some knowledge of fruits, and the other must be capable of taking entire charge of the dairy. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 734 Post-office.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Steady work and good wages. Apply at No. 140 Church-st., corner of Worth. JOHN T. MARTIN.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!
$800 REWARD!!

The subscriber's store was entered during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.

The sewings were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.

All the sewings were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "Fratelli Chinacci, Sublime Quality," and part of it in other brands, printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundle, with signature on it; the other had no label on it. There were also taken two pieces striped Foulard Silks.

The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.

E. H. ARNOLD, No. 81 Warren-st.

LOST—A STEEL-BOUND PORTE-MONNAIE, containing $10 in small bills and $1 in American silver, (a dollar piece;) supposed in the 23d-st. and 9th-av. stage. A reward of $2 will be paid on information leading to the recovery, addressed N., Box 175 *Times* Office.

LOST—$20 REWARD.—ON 3D INST., IN 23d-st. and 9th-av. omnibus, a purse containing about $85; the above reward will be paid on leaving the same at No. 59 East 17th-st.

LOST—A WHITE LITTLE DOG IN BROADWAY, near Maiden-lane. Reward $3, at Mr. PRENTICE'S, No. 184 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

We are now ready to exhibit our
FALL AND WINTER STYLES
OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HOTEL PARTNER WANTED, IN ONE OF the largest and best located hotels in the country, equal to any hotel in the City, with a cash capital of $15,000 to $30,000; the best business chance now offering. For full particulars, address, or call on D. MADISON, Manhattan Hotel, Murray-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., to-day and to-morrow.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. F. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "B G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 20 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. *Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year:* Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 22 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 10th of September.
TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 28th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
French is the language of the school. Private instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be resumed. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.
Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Hennann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.—Fall term English and Mathematical Department commences Sept. 8. This institution offers very superior advantages for acquiring complete business or scientific education. Book-keeping, commercial law, commercial computations, penmanship, higher mathematics, &c., practically taught. Call for circular.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., REsumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 828 Broadway.

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY, DEPOSIT, N. Y.—Receives pupils of both sexes at $35 per quarter, inclusive; six hours distant from New-York per Erie Railroad. N. B.—Term begins Sept. 15. Circulars at the Office of the *Christian Intelligencer*.
H. A. MONFORT, PROF. S. METCALF, } Principals.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING CURED.—The new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st., will open TO-DAY. Thorough course in Vocal, Respiratory and Muscle Culture. Weakly persons rapidly restored. Books, Apparatus, Elocutionary Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 626 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 48 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 186 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 22 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 98 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 151 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS SALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the 15th of September, at No. [illegible] West 22d-st.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 276 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 703 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 80 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 80 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 83 West 33d-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE WINTER TERM OF
MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 58 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 26 East 18th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geo. Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 139 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, or by addressing
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 105 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, N. Y. The 103d Term of this Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8, with every desirable facility for improvement.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 17th-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY AND BOARDING School commences its next term the 24th inst. For circulars, address the Principal, J. S. FANCHER; also GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Esq., No. 24 Cedar-st., N. Y.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 39 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,136 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 246 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 213 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. D. PREVOST.

THE DUTIES OF MISS KEOGH'S school will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 133 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 8. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of *the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,)* or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen [illegible]DAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.
For circulars address
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.,
Reopens Sept. 2.
For a catalogue address the Principal,
HENRY SABIN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 516 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 B'dway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and qualified teachers with positions. References: Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Dr. VanNorman, Profs. Calkins, Wells and Phelps, Harper Bros. Wanted immediately competent teachers for the following: Latin, 278, Music, French, $450, *N. J.*; 285, French, 450, *N. Y.*; 287, French, Music, *N. Y.*; 292, Governess, French, Music, English, 450, *N. Y.*; 294, Painting, 500, *Mass.* Governess—274, French, Music, and Mil. Tactics, $450, *Conn.*; 232, Mil. Tactics and Math., $400, *Penn.*; 231, French, *City*; 233, A., as tutor English, Math., French, and Piano, 500, *N. Y.*; 283, Math., German, Singing, $500, *Pa.*
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9¼ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 14[illegible] Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, takes charge of the French classes.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 63 East 23d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9; English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 148 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTAB. 1855.
Wanted—Lady to teach French, Latin, Drawing and music, for Long Island; lady for French, music and drawing, in Penn.; gentleman for music and modern languages, in New-York; French lady in New-Jersey; governess to teach English, Latin and French, in Orange County, N. Y.; French lady as resident teacher in City school; lady for French and music, on Staten Island; lady for French and music, on the Hudson; gentleman for English and penmanship in Penn.; another for the same branches in New-Jersey. Several schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNtry, a resident tutor, a graduate of one of the colleges or high schools, to instruct in all the English branches, Latin and Greek; also to teach and speak the French language perfectly. Only those having acted in this capacity, with the highest testimonials, need answer. Apply by note, for one week, to J. M. H., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE NEW-York State Normal School, who has had several years' experience in teaching in public and select schools, desires a situation as teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address TEACHER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess or to teach in a select school, by a young lady thoroughly educated and fully competent to teach in all the English branches, French and music; the best of references given and required. Address C. W. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER of the piano, French, (which she speaks,) English branches and Latin, desires to teach several hours per day in exchange for her board. No objection to going West. References given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 3,504 N. Y. Post-office.

AS MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest references given from her former pupils in the City. Address S. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A LAdy, a competent teacher of the English branches, with French and music, desires a position as visiting governess or as assistant in a school in New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher in one of the first schools of this City is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school or as visiting governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A TEACHER, OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXperience, (eleven years of which in the New-York public schools,) desires a situation as Principal; best of reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess; can give unexceptionable reference; terms moderate. Address M. R. A., care A. STEWART, Office *American Agriculturist*.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WHO has taught in some of the leading schools in the City, wishes for an engagement either in a school or with a private family. Address P. D. L., Box 100 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH-GOING TEACHER, OF much experience—a College graduate—desires a position as principal, or teacher of English, classics or mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election of Directors of the Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, at Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1862, as provided by the by-law of said company regulating such election, which by-law is as follows: "The election of Directors of the Company shall be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year 1861, and on the second Tuesday of October in each year thereafter; the polls to be open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. A vacancy in the office of Director may be filled by the Board, on previous notice being given, of at least ten days, to each Director." The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the [illegible] inst., and no transfer of stock can be made after that day until the 15th of October next.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 26 William-st., Room No. 9. Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in the distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease. Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 15, 395, 579, 606, 663, 1,335, 1,665, 1,974, 1,977, 2,057, 2,260, 2,386, 2,616, 2,617. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 69 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 3, 1862. }
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 11, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,006;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 12, 1862. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1862. }
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable on demand at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1862. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INSURANCE COMPANIES concur in charging not less than one-half of one per cent. more premium on passage risks between United States ports and the West India Islands and Bermuda, by sailing vessels under command of Masters not having certificates from the American Shipmasters' Association, than by vessels commanded by Masters having such certificates. To take effect on outward risks Sept. 15, and on homeward risks Oct. 1, proximo.
New-York, August, 1862.
The ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
The MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.
The WASHINGTON (Marine) INSURANCE CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of printing and publishing two newspapers, entitled, the *Sunday Mercury* and the *New-York Weekly Mercury*, at No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to collect and sign in liquidation, and to settle up the affairs of the said late firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH.
HORACE P. WHITNEY.
The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.
I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HERNIA OR RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED! WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 28 Bond-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.—the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 112, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 17th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. The steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, touching at Amos-st. and 30th-st. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—*The AURORA* leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY CLOTHS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862. }
Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS, SUITED TO MAKING UNIFORM CLOTHING.
The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide; each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.
The CLOTH must be dark blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10½ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.
Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.
Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.
G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th instant, for the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 1¼-inch spruce plank.
50,000 feet pine boards, box or albany.
20,000 feet 4x6 pine scantling.
20,000 feet 2¼-inch pine plank.
All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, free from rot and loose knots; to be subject to inspection, and to be delivered on shipboard at expense of contractor. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per foot, board measure, and the number of days which would be required to furnish the whole quantity.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.
The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.
Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 13th day of August, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 13th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet five inches southerly from the south-westerly corner of Forty-third-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less—the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls.—Dated Aug. 21, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug21-2aw3w

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1862.
BOGARDUS & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1862. au1-law6wF*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
GEO. DAY,
au8-law10wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.
Pursuant to an ordinance of the Corporation of this City, approved by me, I hereby, on behalf of the Corporation, offer to "all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law who shall, within twenty days after the date hereof," and before a draft shall be made, "enlist in any one of the regiments now at the seat of war or organizing for the war, the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, or to their duly authorized representatives, immediately after their compliance with the requirement of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph IV. of General Orders No. 59 from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service."
The said payment shall be made at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, "upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or by their duly-authorized representatives, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong."
It will be noticed that the bounty hereby offered is only to those who shall volunteer after the issue of this Proclamation.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also *mattresses and paillasses.* WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs, MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

FARMS.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FARM FOR SALE, very low; 5¼ acres; new house, 8 rooms; barn, crops, fruit, &c.; 50 miles on Long Island. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY......Sep 13. | MONDAY......Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau....$50.
Passage money to Havana....70.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
KANGAROO......SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £6 6s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8¼ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND GALA NIGHT! Complimentary Benefit to Mr. W. M. FLEMING, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8. BOX OFFICES NOW OPEN. At Siboll's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy Ticket Office. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS. NOTICE.—Members of the Committee and others having admission tickets can exchange them for reserved seats or private boxes at the above places, each day, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
Crowded houses to witness the great Fairy Pantomime of the RED GNOME.
YOUNG AMERICA, (this famous character) of the RED GNOME.
Gabriel......as the......Famous Knight.
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE. BY THE WONDER OF THE WORLD, THIS EVENING.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1862, Will be performed the Fairy Pantomime of the RED GNOME.
The Famous Warrior......Gabriel Ravel.
The Red Gnome......Young America.
To conclude with the GREAT FEAT A LA LEOTARD, BY YOUNG AMERICA, ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The evening's entertainments will commence with the farce of 'TWAS I, OR THE TRUTH A LIE.
With the exception of the Press, no Free List.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette Stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
SEVENTY-EIGHTH AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE FLORENCES. MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.
This evening is positively the last but one of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE'S engagement at this establishment. The programme offered is very attractive, and advantage should be taken of it by those who desire to witness once more this season the capital performances of these Young American Players.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 5, To commence with the great comic drama of HANDY ANDY.
FLORENCE in his famous character of Handy, the Foundling.
POPULAR, NATIONAL AND IRISH AIRS BY KOPPITZ'S ORCHESTRA.
The whole to conclude with the great changing piece, THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mrs. FLORENCE in six different characters.
FLORENCE in his great character of THE TRAGEDIAN.
TO-MORROW, Saturday, last night of the wonderfully successful engagement of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE. Grand farewell benefit. Seats can be secured in advance. Immense programme.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that the performances of THIS (Friday) EVENING are for THE FIRST BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN, the great tragic artiste, who will appear in both Tragedy and Comedy, thus presenting a bill of EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Three acts of the thrilling drama of ROSA GREGORIO, and the ever-popular comedy of THE HONEYMOON.
Messrs. J. W. Wallack and Edwin Adams will appear in both pieces. Performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock, and conclude at 10¾.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, CREMORNE GARDENS AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
GREAT CONGRESS OF ARTISTS.
CARLOTTA PATTI, MME. STRAKOSCH.
SIG. SUSINI, SIG. MUZIO.
SIG. DUBREUIL,
and the entire Academy of Music Orchestra.
THE UPRISING GALOP, by MUZIO.
Fifteenth night of the GOLDEN EGG.
NEW ACTS IN EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
THIS AFTERNOON, every afternoon, (and on afternoons only,) will be produced the Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA, Or the FAIRY and the GLASS SLIPPER.
Also, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.
Children admitted afternoons, 15 cents.
GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE, On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, Tendered to Mr. JAMES M. NIXON, by a Committee of gentlemen of this City, as a TESTIMONIAL.
SENORITA CUBAS will make her rentrée, being her first appearance since her late illness. Great preparations are being made.
Reserved seats for the Patti Concert and the Pantomime may be obtained at the Garden throughout the day.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Sept. 3, 1862. }
I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC auction, a large quantity of condemned Government corn, at Robinson's Warehouse, Locust Point. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 7.
Corn to be delivered with or without sacks, at the option of the Quartermaster. Terms cash, in specie or Treasury notes.
JAMES BELGER, Colonel and Quartermaster.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 111 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, household furniture in good order—rosewood sofa in crimson, arm chairs in reps and hair-cloth, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, iron bedsteads, mantel mirror, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedding, crockery, oak extension table and chairs, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 506 Broadway. By order of NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class household furniture of all the usual varieties; also a lot of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 454 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

THE LOWER PART OF AN ENGLISH basement house to let, consisting of six or seven rooms, with all modern improvements; neighborhood pleasant; convenient to cars and stages; rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on Murray Hill, near Dr. Spring's Church, can be had by a lady competent to keep a first-class boarding-house; owner will engage board exceeding the rent; best of references required. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BROWN-stone-front, English basement, No. 55 East 28th-st. Inquire on the premises every fair day, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED house, in good neighborhood; rent low. Apply at No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the store.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE —A cottage situated on the western shore of the Passaic, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark, N. J., with about 1 acre of land, beautifully planted with evergreens, and known as the "Cedars," the residence of the late H. W. Herbert, deceased. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, a nicely-furnished private house, with modern improvements, for a small family of three; location between 1st and 28th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Address C. C. F., Union-square Post-office. Rent must be moderate—from $300 to $125 per month.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, FOR A GIRLS' school, in a private house or elsewhere, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 102 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, by a small family, a well-furnished house; rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY BUT ONE.
LAST DAY BUT ONE.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
Of these extraordinary shrimps of humanity,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
They go to Boston to-morrow night, and hence ONLY TWO DAYS REMAIN TO SEE THEM.
They will never be on exhibition together again in this City, and those who fail to see them now WILL NEVER SEE THEM TOGETHER HERE.
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS! PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS! to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive, and a SECOND PRIZE OF $500 SECOND PRIZE OF $500 to the other. The contest for the first prize has been spirited. It will continue to-day and to-morrow. Each is determined to win the palm. As the close of their exhibition draws nigh, the interest increases.
THE CROWDS ARE ENLARGING.
Thousands flock to the Museum daily to see them. They are visible at all hours, and GIVE THEIR PRIZE EXHIBITIONS At 11 o'clock forenoon, and 3 and 7½ P. M., appearing in OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS! OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS! Each, and each at every exhibition.
NOW IS YOUR TIME, LADIES!
THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY, CHILDREN!
REMEMBER IT PARENTS!
DON'T FORGET IT, MOTHERS!
You and your children must SEE GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT TOGETHER, to-day or to-morrow, or they will never see them.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropical Seas, whence they have been brought at an expense of $7,000. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT PEACOCK FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.
A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY, Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Geo. H. Clarke, Hartland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7½, the LAUGHABLE FARCE, MAID OF MUNSTER.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, comic and impromptu singer—the only improvisatore in the country.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON At this establishment OPENS MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 8, WITH THE ROMANTIC DRAMA, IN THREE PARTS, From the French of M. Eugene Grange, entitled CLAUDE MARCEL, OR THE IDIOT OF TARBES. With a large and talented company, new scenery, properties, costumes, &c., &c.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS......Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The only delineators of NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 1, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, GEORGE CHRISTY and all his Company appear. First week of BETTY ALLEN, the Empire Jig Dancer. The Best Vocalists and Instrumental Performers in the Profession.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS." This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by a family of four adults, or two gentlemen and their wives, in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be found, by applying at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, separately or together, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required. No. 325 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had with board at No. 56 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife may obtain a large, well furnished front room, with large pantry, on second floor, with a bedroom connecting if desired, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor, with bathing-room adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN NEW-YORK—WANTED BY A lady and gentleman and two small children, in a private family, for $50 per month. Required—a room and bedroom, on third floor, furnished or unfurnished; early dinner no objection, in which case the gentleman would take breakfast and tea only. Address for two days, F. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, OR THE ENTIRE second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; house has all of the modern improvements; location desirable and terms reasonable; reference required. No. 80 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY CONSISTING of four adults; house must contain all the modern improvements, and be located between Waverly-place and 30th-st. Price not to exceed $55 per month. To insure attention full particulars must be given. Address SEPTEMBER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY OF four persons wish to obtain board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location above 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, Box No. 3,789 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife, within walking distance of South Ferry. Location pleasant and in every way desirable. Address A. B., Box No. 4,641 New-York Post-office.

NO. 206 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let with board, for a gentleman and family. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING within two minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries, have pleasant rooms to let with board. Gas and bath. Address WILLOW, Brooklyn P. O.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, FURNISHED, WITH partial board, at No. 190 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, [illegible] to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, *this Company are able to offer first-class* overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood upright, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $120 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

A VOLUNTEERS RETURN.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Thirteenth Regiment at Sea off the Albany and Brooklyn Regiments.

The U. S. Transport Baltic Runs Aground—Troops Taken off by Coasters—Baggage, Stores and Coal Thrown Overboard—Twenty-four Hours Spent on the Shoals—Soldiers and Crew Constantly at the Pumps—Final Rescue and Safe Arrival of the 13th and 25th N. Y. S. N. G.

The vast majority of our citizens are, as yet, unaware of the mortal perils that beset two of the Greek volunteer regiments this State can boast, on their way back from the seat of war, where they have just served out their three months' term, under the President's call of May last. In order to relieve the anxiety of thousands of the relatives and friends of these deserving soldiers, and gratify the public at large with the details of an incident which has come to their knowledge hitherto only by rumor, we have prepared a condensed statement of the facts, procured from the officers and men of the *Baltic*, and the regiments she bore from Hampton Roads.

THE DEPARTURE

from Norfolk took place about noon on Sunday last, when the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, together about 1,800 strong, including officers and men, were conveyed by tugs on board the United States transport steamer *Baltic*, lying off to receive them. After the men were quartered, and baggage, &c., stowed away, all retired to rest with agreeable anticipations of a safe and speedy return to New-York. At 4 A. M. on Monday, the *Baltic* left her moorings amid the hurrahs of the throng on her decks and stood out to sea with moderately fair weather.

THE SHOALS.

All went well until about 8½ P. M., when the comparative quiet and listlessness that reigned on board among all who were not sea-sick, was suddenly interrupted by a heavy shock and a harsh grating sound beneath the vessel, that, with the momentary confusion on deck and in the engine room, betokened that something unpleasant had occurred. Order and quiet were immediately restored by Capt. Comstock, who soon acquainted the officers entitled to know the worst, that the good ship was hard aground on the Winter Quarter's Shoals, some fifty-five miles east and southeast of Cape May—a most dangerous reef in some unusually bad weather. At once every expedient known to nautical skill was set in operation. The vessel, drawing 18 feet, lay over to larboard in 16 feet of water, straining and heaving badly.

The jarring of her iron work, creaking of timbers and creaking of cordage were sounds by no means agreeable or reassuring to the ears of the regiments of landsmen assembled on the decks of the stranded vessel, and it is probable that many a fine fellow who had escaped the malaria of the South and the bullets of the enemy, felt odd misgivings that he should yet perish near the threshold of his Northern home. Still, perfect quiet, subordination and coolness prevailed. Every order was easily and promptly obeyed, and not one word of distrust or apprehension escaped the lips of any one among those 1,800 men, the vast majority of whom know nothing of the sea. All hands, under the Captain's direction, worked steadily until 6½ P. M., when it became evident that the ship could not be got off as she was. No resource was left but to lighten her, if possible, of her passengers and freight. Only a sail or two could faintly be seen during the afternoon; but shortly after signals of distress were made, or about 7 P. M., a schooner ran alongside, and the state of affairs being communicated, agreed to take off some of the troops. The work of debarkation at once began, and a tedious job it proved to be. At the first instant, when the extremely perilous condition of the vessel was made known to all, and the order to go on board the schooner was given, a slight crowding and confusion ensue among the dense throngs on deck, but Lieut.-Col. SWIFT, of the Twenty-fifth, who has been a seafaring man and was consequently at home in the crisis, by his coolness and determination, instantly calmed it. Stationing himself at the ship's side, he superintended the transfer of the first batch of troops who were taken off and greatly contributed to their safe transfer. About 100 of the Thirteenth and 200 of the Twenty-fifth were got on board the schooner by 9½ P. M., the wind meanwhile rising to half a gale and blowing directly landward. After the departure of the schooner, the condition of affairs became more and more perilous.

THE NIGHT

set in with high wind and a heavy, chopping sea. The steamer strained severely, and her machinery was much disturbed. At length the captain ordered the firing of signal guns and throwing up of rockets, and burning of blue lights. These signals were continued at brief intervals during all the dark hours, no less than 60 guns being fired before morning.

Meanwhile, the troops had been detailed into gangs and relieds of 20 men each, and under the direction of their officers worked incessantly at the pumps, the coal-hole and, the baggage gangways. In these toils they were cheered and assisted by the crew of the ship, who with the zeal and skill of American seamen, gave themselves no respite all night long. Hundreds of tons of coal, baggage and commissary stores were, in this way, consigned to the deep and lost. The trunks, chests, camp equipage, etc., of the officers, went first, and among them everything Col. BEVAN and his Staff had on board.

Cheerfulness, alacrity and courage distinguished every man in the arduous labors of a night gloomy and threatening to all. Capt. BARNES, of the Thirteenth, (Brooklyn,) was among those especially commended by his comrades of the Twenty-fifth, and the officers of the ship for his ready coolness and skill and untiring exertion. Capt. BARNES worked among the men all night long, organizing, directing, cheering them and outvieling the most stalwart in physical effort. He superintended the relieds at the Coal Hole, and was consequently on hard service.

MORNING

Came at last, and about 7 o'clock two more schooners bore up for the steamer, and took off 500 more of the troops. The transfer was difficult and dangerous in the extreme. Each man had to be lowered into the boats alongside by ropes, and then as each boat was filled, the living freight was conveyed to the smaller vessels. The crews of the *Baltic* and the schooners manned all the boats they could launch, and the number of these alone rendered the transfer possible, as the sea was high and rough, and each loading required a tedious time. One schooner took 250 of the Twenty-fifth and 50 of the Thirteenth and sailed, our informant thought, for Fortress Monroe; the other took 200 of the Twenty-fifth, and was to make for Cape May Breakwater, where she was to send a boat ashore and telegraph to Philadelphia for assistance to the *Baltic*.

Capt. DRAKE, of the Thirteenth, came very near being drowned in passing from the steamer to one of the schooners. His foot slipping, he fell into the sea, and was barely rescued when sinking for the last time.

After the departure of the small vessels, the work on board the steamer continued, the ship meanwhile rocking badly, and small gear snapping in all directions. The signal guns were still fired, but without success in summoning further aid. But the vessel was greatly lightened by this time, and the tide coming in full at 1 P. M., by availing themselves of every expedient, by 2½ o'clock the ship was, to the great relief of all, once more got

AFLOAT.

The remainder of the *Baltic's* voyage was pleasant, and her arrival here on Wednesday has already been mentioned.

During the same day the schooner that left the ship on Monday also came in with her 400 troops, after they had been out two nights and one day, with scarcely a drop of fresh water, and no food but hard biscuit. Col. BEVAN and his Adjutant, with some of his other officers and a half company of his men, remained on the *Baltic*, Lieut.-Col. SWIFT taking command of the remaining men that necessarily went off on the schooner, and greatly contributing, by his coolness, nautical and military knowledge, to their safety. In the hurry of the scene, the names of the officers on board were not obtained, and consequently even by our informants. That they should be preserved and mentioned will gratify everybody.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The following is Capt. COMSTOCK's letter of thanks to Col. BEVAN and his command:

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Sept. 2, 1862.

SIR: I subject where you to leave my ship without expressing to you my warmest thanks for the able and efficient services rendered by yourself, your officers and men during the perilous condition of the ship the last twenty-four hours.

The ready, quiet and prompt action with which my every wish was obeyed, and their coolness in the hour of danger, bespeaks the high state of discipline your regiment has attained.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

To Col. BEVAN, of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. S. N. G.

In response to the above, the subjoined general order was issued by Col. BEVAN:

HEADQUARTERS, ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—The Commandant, in General Orders, desires to express to the officers and men of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments N. Y. S. N. G. his sincere and earnest thanks for the noble manner in which they conducted themselves throughout the perilous hours while this splendid vessel was cast away and disabled on Winter Quarters Shoals. Such conduct is worthy of all praise, and has given assurance of what might have been expected of them had it been their fortune to have faced the enemies of our beloved country on the field of battle.

The commandant also desires to express what he knows to be the feeling and wish of every officer and soldier of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, the most earnest thanks to Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, for the cool, able and judicious management of his ship; as also to his officers and gallant men for their willing and hearty cooperation and ready obedience to every call, thereby setting an example that stimulated all to follow, and that, under the mercy of an overruling Providence, saved his vessel and all the souls committed to his charge.

The commandant, trusting that all who were separated may safely come together again, with a grateful heart takes leave of all outside of his immediate command, and will ever hold them in remembrance as officers and men worthy of his esteem and the highest regard of their fellow-citizens.

By command of Col. M. K. BEVAN.

J. M. KIMBALL, Adjutant.

THE SCHOONERS

that last left the *Baltic*, with so many precious lives intrusted to their frail charge, have not yet been heard from, but as the weather at sea has been comparatively fair for days, there is perfect confidence felt in their safety.

The Twenty-fifth, or rather the fragment of it stationed since Wednesday at the Park Barracks, left at 6 P. M. yesterday for Albany. All members who may hereafter arrive are to rendezvous at the Park Barracks, and report to Col. TOMPKINS, at No. 6 State-street, where they will be provided with transportation to Albany.

UNION TROOPS NEAR NORFOLK.

The returning soldiers state that the Union force at and between Norfolk and Suffolk amounts to between 8,000 and 9,000 men, consisting of the Third and Fourth New-York; the First Delaware, and the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry Regiments, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, all stationed at Suffolk. The Thirteenth Illinois has seen severe service, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. SPEAR, is spoken of very highly. In addition to these, there were near Suffolk the New-York Mounted Rifles, Capt. HOWARD's Battery of the Fourth United States Artillery, and the three regiments composing Gen. FERRY's Brigade, which has just arrived from the Peninsula, where it formed part of Gen. McCLELLAN's late army. At Norfolk, there were the Ninety-ninth New-York and a Wisconsin regiment.

The time of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth, who had been stationed at Suffolk, expired on the 31st ult., and hence their return.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KEARNEY'S DIVISION—BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.

THIRD MICHIGAN.

Killed.—Lieut. Byron. E. Hess, Co. D; Jno. Richberg, Co. B; Fred. Scriver, Co. B; And. Santer, Co. C; Corp. C. Berrenger, Co. D; Corp. F. Vandueser, Co. D; Corp. L. Traverse, Co. D; Jas. Dailey, Co. D; Sergt. Dani. Bugis, Co. F; Corp. E. A. Bell, Co. F; Corp. Jasper N. Jacobs, Co. F; Edman Reridan, Co. F; Levi E. Metcalf, Co. G; Wm. Washburn, Co. F; Elijah Fish, Co. F; Corp. Wm. F. Hagar, Co. G; Albert Lewis, Co. G; Peter S. Archer, Co. H; Dennis Conway, Co. H; Jas. Brown, Co. I; Geo. Chryesler, Co. I; Corp. H. H. Mead, Co. K; Cyrus W. Buller, Co. K; Henry P. Beckwith, Co. K.

Wounded.—Capt. Fred. Shryver, Co. B, arm; Capt. Israel C. Smith, Co. F, slightly; Lieut. Wm. L. Ryan, Co. F, leg; Lieut. Thos. I. Waters, Co. H, finger; Lieut. Simeon Brennan, Co. I, shoulder; Lieut. Theo. Tate, Co. I, slightly; Lieut. Daniel S. Root, Co. I, slightly; Corp. A. C. Parker, Co. B; Thos. Putnam, Co. A; D. Hinds, Co. A; Sergt. D. G. Lovell, Co. A, slightly; Corp. Jos. B. Wood, Co. B; Corp. Wm. W. Wilder, Co. D; Marcus L. Bacon, Co. B; Henry P. Bateman, Co. B; Loring C. Brigham, Co. B; Geo. W. Gates, Co. B; Sergt. Aug. Schmidt, Co. C; Corp. Aug. Hoyer, Co. C; Dan. Near, Co. C; Geo. Schwartzler, Co. C; Henry Dykeman, Co. C; Louis Hartman, Co. C; Peter Myers, Co. C; Corp. D. Lucke, Co. D; B. T. Cole, Co. D; William Wright, Co. D; George Hammond, Co. D; J. Francis, Co. D; James Renwick, Co. D; A. Barber, Co. D; Price Grooms, Co. D; M. McGrath, Co. D; Daniel Benton, Co. D; Sergt. C. M. Finch, Co. E; Corp. E. A. Synold, Co. E; Corp. M. P. Long, Co. E; J. M. Call, Co. E; E. Van Wert, Co. E; J. W. Salter, Co. E; G. Dalrymple, Co. E; Job Scott, Co. E; A. G. Kilpatrick, Co. E; C. B. Seven, Co. E; Geo. Ames, Co. E; Sergt. Thos. Conger, Co. F; Jas. E. Vandusen, Co. F; Corp. Stephen D. Thompson, Co. F; Corp. Benj. F. Gooch, Co. F; John August, Co. F; Eli Hamblin, Co. F; Wm. E. Wilson, Co. F; And. Doran, Co. F; Pat. H. Doran, Co. F; Sergt. George Ellis, Co. G; Sergt. Artemus Feunan, Co. G; Corp. Allen S. Spattuck, Co. G; Benjamin F. Hammond, Co. G; Wm. Bryce, Co. G; Ira M. D. Crame, Co. G; Andrew J. Rath, Co. G; Alex. Ross, Co. G; Alva N. Weller, Co. G; John Stanton, Co. G; Oliver Richards, Co. G; Sergt. P. P. Bergen, Co. H; Corp. Fred. Higbee, Co. H; Corp. Wm. Millway, Co. H; Corp. S. Janner, Co. H; Corp. Charles Althouse, Co. H; Capt. Walter Jones, Co. H; Wm. Ferguson, Co. H; A. A. Shelley, Co. H; John Smith, Co. H; Judson Smoke, Co. H; Chas. Henderson, Co. H; Chas. Rose, Co. H; Sergt. J. F. McGinley, Co. I; Corp. Oscar Foster, Co. I; Benj. Anstin, Co. I; B. E. Baker, Co. I; Harley Bennett, Co. I; E. G. Cole, Co. I; Henry Hindemer, Co. I; Perry Gosham, Co. I; Albert Hanlon, Co. I; Sergt. Jas. O'Dunahue, Co. K; Corp. Alex. McJustin, Co. K; Corp. Robt. Miserou, Co. K; Geo. Cochran, Co. K; Alex. French, Chas. W. Forbes, Hannet Kusig, Elias H. Judd, Chas. Henry, Co. K; Orriah Newton, Martin Wilson, Alfred Pelton.

Missing—James Congdon, Co. B; J. H. White, Co. B; Bradford Chanhad, Co. B; G. H. Ward, Co. E; J. F. Drake, Co. E; G. P. Scranton, Co. E; Emmet A. Hamilton, Co. E; Peter Clays, Co. G; Americus Miller, Co. G; Horatio Barshest, Co. H; John George, Co. H; Zeph Jeffers, Co. H; Charles A. Morgan, Co. I; Wm. Halsey, Co. K; John J. Parley, Co. K.

SECOND MICHIGAN.

Wounded.—Lieut. Wm. H. Plumb, Co. D; John Dery, Co. A; G. Walter, Co. F.

Missing.—C. Eirkes, Co. C; Corp. S. D. Southworth, Co. G; Corp. C. W. Dryer, Co. G; Corp. C. Snyder, Co. G; S. T. Abbott, Co. G; Henry Smith, Co. I.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.—Wm. Mooney, Co. G; Thomas Lowber, Co. D; Patrick Flannagan.

Missing.—Lieut. James O'C. Doyle; Lieut. Christopher Farrell; James Kelly, Co. A; Nicholas Norton, Co. A; Wm. Hughes, Co. A; Cornelius Kearney, Co. A; Jas. Oates, Co. A; Sergt. Carby, Co. B; Corp. Vaughan, Co. B; Pat. Jackman, Co. B; Pat. Loudon, Co. B; Peter Brer, Co. B; Hugh Fagan, Co. B; David Doody, Co. B; Mich. Collins, Co. B; William Savage, Co. B; Cornelius Callahan, Co. B; John Fitzpatrick, Co. B; John Flannagan, Co. B; Thos. Lynagh, Co. B; Thomas Maher, Co. B; Pat. Cooney, Co. B; Sergt. Nugent, Co. C; Christopher Collins, Co. C; Daniel Galvin, Co. E; Nicholas Doyle, Co. E; Thos. Powell, Co. E; Richard M. Mooney, Co. E; M. Marral, musician, Co. E; Michael Sutton, Co. F; John McDongan, Co. F; Pat. Gillespie, Co. F; Corp. Peter Blake, Co. F; Sergt. Pat. Stackpole, Co. G; Hugh Murphy, Co. G; Christopher Conway, Co. G; Patrick Mooney, Co. G; John McGonigle, Co. G; Michael Freney, Co. G; Michael Mullan, Co. K; Peny Crone, Co. H; Justus Heybee, Co. H; Martin Kelsey, Co. H; Harman Kelsey, Co. H; A. Delvir, Co. H; J. Stedding, Co. H; J. Savine, Co. H; J. C. Stafford, Co. H; John W. Sterlee, Co. I; Corp. Jas. Quinn, Co. K; Arthur Bagley, Co. K; John Langler, Co. K; Jas. Somers, drummer, Co. K.

NINETY-FIFTH INDIANA.

Wounded—Thomas Blankam, Co. G; Pat. Branagan, Co. H.

Missing—John German, Co. E; Dennis Buckley, Co. E; Jas. S. Smith, Co. F; B. Eldridge, Co. F; Z. Powell, Co. F; Thomas Stockhouse, Co. G; E. Wilder, Co. G; Philip Murray, Co. H; Martin Kelley, Co. H; John Adams, Co. H; John Rodgers, Co. H; L. Martin, Co. K; A. Krier, Co. K; Daniel McDevitt, Co. K; G. Clause, Co. K.

FIFTH MICHIGAN.

Wounded—Daniel Mitispaugh, Co. E; —— Hicks, Co. B, slightly; John Winslow, Co. D; Othello Phelps, Co. E; Dabl. Morell Co. G; Corp. Charles McNaughton.

GEN. BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.

The following is the official list of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. T. B. BIRNEY's Brigade: Gen. KEARNEY's Division, HEINTZELMAN's Corps, in the actions of the 29th and 30th August, 1862:

EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded—Capt. Augustus Fink, Co. F; Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Co. F; Lieut. John H. E. Boyle, Co. G; Wm. Barber, Co. G; Hugh Derrick, Co. G; Lother L. Mills, Co. H; Anthony M'Elhany, Co. A; George Hennah, Co. D; Daniel Heller, Co. D.

Prisoner—Lieut. Henry Boxbergent, Co. D; Lieut. Samuel Johnson, Co. D.

THIRD MAINE.

Wounded—George W. Thompson, Co. B; Lewis Seibering, Co. B; Sergeant G. E. Gower, Co. C; S. S. McFall, Co. C; J. E. Furmington, Co. D; Sergeant G. E. Russell, Co. E; H. C. Caster, Co. E; S. S. *Deemell, Co. E; Perley Smith, Co. E; A. P. Herrick*, Co. G; Joseph Perry, Co. F.

Missing—Corporal F. R. Blaslaw, Co. A; G. A. Harper, Co. A; Lieut. Warren Cox, Co. B; Corporal Ed. Smith, Co. B; Corporal Wm. McDavitt, Co. B; Corporal Wm. McDonald, Co. B; Sergeant H. W. Jarvis, Co. C.

Missing.—J. W. Kimball, Co. C; Corp. Turner Farnam, Co. D; Sergt. C. M. Bunley, Co. E; Wm. F. Bragg, Co. E; E. A. Calcott, Co. E; C. M. Dodge, Co. E; C. E. Morrill, Co. E; George W. Stewart, Co. F; James Lambert, Co. F; Lainer Williamson, Co. F; O. C. Griffin, Co. G; Samuel Austin, Co. F; Lewis Bragg, Co. F; Corp. F. M. Boynton, Co. I; Brigg Turner, Co. I, Geo. L. Fellows Co. I; James Dorick, Co. I; Sergt. J. C. Rieker, Co K; Corp. E. W. Smart, Co. K; A. P. Batchelder, Co. K; Andrew Butler, Co. K; George A. Butler Co. K; James C. Carroll, Co. K; A. H. Frost, Co. K; Charles H. Smiley, Co. K; W. G. Wilson, Co. K.

FOURTH MAINE.

Killed—Sergt. Franklin Acherns, Co. C; Chas. Clarke Co. D; James A. Hatch, Co. E; G. W. Robinson, Co. F; Moses E. Debock, Co. H; Charles Brown, Co. K; Wm. J. King, Co. H.

Wounded.—Marvin McManus, Co. A; Aaron Trupoll, Co. A; Patrick Black, Co. B; D. C. Norris, Co. B; Edmund Cowan, Co. B; H. J. Dow, Co. B; Samuel L. Cain, Co. C; Philander Proctor, Co. C; C. H. Libbey, Co. G; F. E. Snowdeal, Co. C; C. H. Miller, Co. C; Josiah Clark, Co. D; Sergt. T. C. Gowan, Co. E; Corp. Jas. G. Rhodes, Co. E; Sergt. G. M. Bragg, Co. F; H. Leach, Co. F; Corp. W. H. Chick, Co. F; W. A. Dollis, Co. F; C. H. Elwell, Co. F; J. J. Shepherd, Co. F; Corp. Hiram Hackett, Co. G; John Carlton, Co. G; Sewall Sealy, Co. G; Album Sewell, Co. G; Geo. Cox, Co. H; Sergt. F. P. Evans, Co. I; M. H. Williams, Co. I; Rufus Lidelinken, Co. I; Wm. R. Fowler, Co. K.

Missing.—Sergt. G. H. Green, Co. A; Ellis Bigdell, Co. B; C. O. Murray, Co. B; Corp. O. K. Felon, Co. C; A. Pottle, Co. C; J. H. Thomas, Co. C; H. C. Davis, Co. D; S. B. Holgam, Co. E; Nicholas Butler, Co. E; Timothy Bragg, Co. E; E. D. Tasker, Co. F; Thos. Doyle, Co. I.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Killed.—Horace Wilson, Co. G; Color Sergt. John W. Brundage, Co. F; Sergt. John Kickey, Co. K; Patrick Welch, Co. K; John Sheehan, Co. K.

Wounded.—Capt. F. A. Johnson, Lieut. W. H. Wagner, Lieut. Chas. H. Gerner, Lieut. W. H. Plumley, Lieut. Alfred Malpas, Lieut. Jas. R. Stevens; Corp. Wm. Clarke, Co. A; John Steiger, Co. A; Jas. Dunne Co. A; Saml. Morrison, Co. A; Jos. Schofield, Co. A; Sergt. John L. Pender, Co. D; Geo. A. Morrell, Co. D; Danl. E. Blackstock, Co. D; Asa Jentice, Co. D; John Allen, Co. D; James W. Deckhand, Co. D; Sergt. John H. Taylor, Co. C; Corp. Henry Operman, Co. C; James O'Brien, Co. C; Jas. Armstrong, Co. C; Edwin Rodgers, Co. C; W. Carlan, Co. C; T. Cunningham, Co. C; J. Mills, Co. C; T. Boyce, Co. C; J. Coley, Co. C; F. Rhar, Co. D; H. Stamir, Co. D; J. Aughing, Co. D; J. Burns, Co. D; J. Shuster, Co. D; J. Mount, Co. D; F. Sweeny, Co. D; —Swarr, Co. D; J. King, Co. E; M. Lynch, Co. E; J. Schiffer, Co. E; Corp. J. Sullivan, Co. F; Wm Furion, Co. F; M. Codgriff, Co. F; A. Rooney, Co. F; John Britton, Co. F; Corp. H. B. Goodnow, Co. G; George H. Fisk, Co. G; G. S. Hatching, Co. G, missing; Sergt. F. McLain, Co. F; Sergt. John Hannah, Co. F; John Michan, Co. F; H. Booth, Co. F, missing; Thos. McCarty, Co. F; Chas. Earnet, Co. F, missing; George W. Russell, Co. F; Charles Angell, Co. F; Sergt. Adam Pop, Co. I, missing; H. Smith, Co I, missing; James Lowrey, Co. I, missing; Patrick Leahy, Co. I, missing; Daniel Snute, Co. I, missing; John Airey, Co. I, missing; —— Fritay, Co. I, missing; Jeromy Sullivan, Co. K; J. Slaiterly, Co. K; P. Burns, Co. K; J. McDonnel, Co. K; C. Riley, Co. K; F. McCloud, Co. K; M. Walsh, Co. K.

Missing.—Corp. Geo. Fink, Co. F; Joseph Maddin, Co. F; C. O. Fairbanks, Co. G; Dennis Conway, Co. H; H. C. Cobb, Co. H; Daniel Barrett, Co. H; J. G. Morrill, Co. H; John Kenney, Co. I; J. Walley, Co. K; W. Hamilton, Co. K.

Killed	11	Wounded and missing	9
Missing	55	Prisoners	2
Wounded	105	Total	182

This list does not include the 101st and 1st New-York nor 57th Pennsylvania Regiments.

BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The following are the killed and wounded in the Fourteenth New-York, Brooklyn regiment, at Bull Run, in the late battle:

Killed—Capt. C. F. Baldwin—family lives on Myrtle-avenue, corner Gold-street, Brooklyn; Capt. Geo. Davis, R. W. Knowles.

Wounded—Lieut.-Col. Fowler—flesh wound in thigh.

Company A—Lieut. Redding—left arm, and captured; Doyle—right arm; Cornwell—ankle and missing.

Company B—James Mathews—hand.

Company C—Sergt. Stim—arm, and Sergt. Tarle—leg; Corp. McLear—arm and leg; Tobey—leg.

Company D—Sergt. Wm. Tompkins—arm; James A. Eldred—arm; Switzer—lay on battle-field till Saturday; Stephen Thatford—side and arm.

Company E—C. E. Bonner—leg; Thos. S. Gibney—neck; Whaley—leg.

Company F—Sergt. Crocker—leg amputated; Sergt. Downey—arm.

Company G—Lawrence Swift—arm; Porter—leg; Hoefmiller—three wounds, arm and leg.

Company H—Lieut. Grummer; Sergt. Thwart—leg amputated; Corp. Davis, Charles Bennett, T. S. Brokaw, S. Egan.

Company K—Samuel Monk.

Company S—Lawrence; Corp. J. C. Brown, color-bearer—sun-stroke.

Missing—Poncher, Co. A; Powell, Co. A; Ivers, Co. A; Wilkeson, Co. H; Capt. Mallory, Co. B; Capt. Elcock, Co. E; Lieut. Unkle, Co. A; Capt. Myers, Co. C—lives in Adams-street, Brooklyn.

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

The Blockade of the St. John's River—The Contrabands—Reconnoitering.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER E. B. HALE, ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA., Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

The blockading vessels at this point are the *Hale* and the *Uncas*. Since the withdrawal of the Union troops from Jacksonville, our vessels have occasionally ascended the river to prevent the erection of batteries that might hereafter prevent its free navigation.

St. John's and Yellow bluffs are the only points between the bar and the town favorable for the erection of earthworks. The first is eight, and the last twelve miles from the coast. The *Hale* examined these localities yesterday in a thorough manner, but was unable to find indications of a warlike nature.

During the passage up, six contrabands came off in canoes, one of whom informed us that the rebels were building a large battery just beyond Jacksonville, commanding the river. It was deemed best to investigate the matter. So the *Hale* passed along up the river, and when opposite the town, came to. The ladies and children flocked down to the wharves to see the "Yankees," while that portion of the male population that failed to secure peeping-room from doors and windows, strutted along the streets, not deigning to cast a look toward the invader. The rebel pickets were stationed in the town, but I understand they have strict orders to withhold their fire. This is wise, for if they should attempt to molest us in our attempts to keep possession of the river, Jacksonville must suffer the consequences. We did not find the new battery. The rumor was doubtless occasioned by the removal of the rebel artillery to a new position.

On our return we called at the plantation of a Mr. JONES, a professed Unionist, for the purpose of purchasing some edibles, but he was unaccountably "short" of articles in the vegetable line. After a few moments conversation, we started to return, when several loud yells from on shore attracted our attention. There was a race for life! A fine contraband specimen came bounding through the corn-fields, shouting at every jump, "Mas'r! Mas'r! take me wid you!"

We returned to the wharf, where the boy was engaged in earnest conversation with JONES, who assured him that if he did not return immediately to his work he (JONES) would shoot him. Yet the step was taken. On the deck of the *Hale* he would be free. Surely, liberty was worth a few moments pleading. And he *did* plead. "Mas'r Cap'n, dey kill me, *sure*, if I go back."

But JONES interferes: "Gentlemen, that boy is the property of a British subject."

"Ah, indeed; what name?"

"Mrs BAXTER, of Nassau."

"Mas'r do take me. Dey shoot me."

Says JONES, "You ought to be shot, you ungrateful nigger."

This philanthropic and humane remark decides the matter. Capt. SNELL sings out, "Jump in the boat, boy," and off we go. The "British subject" is minus one chattel. By the way, this Mrs. BAXTER has paid large sums for the support of the Confederate Government. I believe this is the first contribution for our aid.

Guerrillas abound in this vicinity. They are cowardly—skulk in the woods, and only fire from ambuscades.

The Steamer Lloyd.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Lloyd*, from Havana *viâ* Nassau, with cotton for Havre, has put in here for coal.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Calls upon the Militia to Save the State and City—Appeals of Governor and Bullock—The Executive and Legislature Leave Frankfort for Safer Quarters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

Inasmuch as the brave and chivalric NELSON has met with a temporary reverse, Gov. RUNYON calls upon every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defence of the State, and never to lay down his arms till the foe is driven back dismomited and annihilated, and the Stars and Stripes float in eternal triumph throughout Kentucky. He authorizes Capt. D. W. GIBSON to bring into the field all the able-bodied a this county and city. Gen. FERRELL orders all who respond to the Governor's call to rendezvous at Paris, Louisville, Munfordsville, Bowling Green and Paducah. Mayor DURR calls on the 12,000 able-bodied citizens of Louisville to enroll and arm this day for the city's defence. He proclaims that all who don't enroll will be looked upon as a common enemy. Mr. GUERRIE and Judge BULLOCK told the mass meeting this morning, that the immediate question here is, how to save this city; that there must instantly be such a popular uprising as to show that we are all in earnest that those who are not with us are surely against us, and there must be a separation of the white sheep from the black; that we must arm and act at once unitedly and with nerve, for the protection of Louisville. The Governor and Legislature came here last night with the State treasure and archives. All sorts of rumors are afloat, but I don't credit any of them. If we weather this week, the State and the city and Gen. MORGAN, at Cumberland Gap, are, I hope, safe. Perhaps nothing but the immediate arrival of some of BUELL's disciplined troops can prevent KIRBY SMITH and BUCKNER temporarily overrunning the blue-grass region to the Ohio.

Provost-Marshal HARNEY's form of pass, last week, was:

PERMIT OF PROVOST-MARSHAL.

By order of the Commanding General, —— is allowed to pass from Louisville to ——, on the railroad or otherwise, he having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be true and loyal to the United States and to the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and that he will not divulge or reveal anything he may see or hear within our lines, or give aid and comfort to our enemies.

SELBY HARNEY, Provost-Marshal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1862.

The Legislature has passed acts to provide for paying the arrears of pay due deceased soldiers to their widows or heirs, and to cause a bounty of $25 to be paid to each twelve months' Kentucky volunteer. The House, 62 to 17, passed a bill levying an annual tax of five cents on the $100 for this and every year during the war, and a poll tax, to be expended by the County Courts in support of families of deceased and indigent officers and soldiers. The Senate vote on the same was 18 to 4—but not enough, a majority of al elected not having voted for it. The Senate, 20 to 8, passed a bill requiring a comprehensive and retroactive oath of allegiance from *all persons* authorized to solemnize marriage. Mr. BELL most eloquently urged the bill's passage by the House, and moved to dispense with its second and third readings; but the motion was decided in the negative by Yeas 58, Nays 15—it requiring four-fifths to dispense. The House has expelled DAVID MAY. No preamble and resolution like Mr. WOLFE's will likely pass either branch.

PONTIAC.

The Pacific Railroad—Second Day.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved. A joint resolution of the Legislature of Colorado Territory, on the subject of the Pacific Railroad was received and laid on the table for future consideration.

A Committee of Thirteen to arrange the business reported a preamble and resolutions, which set forth the importance of the road in developing the mineral resources of the West, and recommend the most strenuous exertions, and to still further unite the perpetuation of our Union by a system of communication between the two oceans which shall bind the citizens of the different sections in still closer bonds; that the pressure of the war should not discourage the vigorous prosecution of the work, but give it a fresh impetus. They also recommend the opening of books for the Pacific Road at one of the principal cities in each Northern State and San Francisco.

The report was accepted. The Committee not having finished their labors, leave was granted them to sit again. Gen. HILL, of Dacotah, being present, was invited to take a seat in the Convention. Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, addressed the Convention on the advantages to be gained by running the route through that Territory. Several other gentlemen spoke of the vast importance of the road, and the advantages to be gained by its speedy completion. During the afternoon session the preamble and resolutions of the Committee were adopted with the exception of one naming places where books were to be opened. This was discussed at length. Without action, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Collision between the United States Transport New-York and Schooner Myers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, which arrived at Portsmouth Grove last night, from Washington, D. C., reports that on the 1st inst., off the mouth of the Potomac River, was in collision with the schooner *Myers*, RHODES, from Boston for Washington, D. C., with a cargo of ice. The schooner had her stern cut off and was otherwise injured. She was abandoned. The crew were taken on board the steamer, which brought them to Portsmouth Grove, with the exception of Capt. RHODES, who was left at New-York.

New-Jersey Union Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The New-Jersey Union Democratic State Convention met in this city at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Convention is largely attended.

Ex-Gov. FORST, of Ocean, was chosen temporary President, and JAMES K. SAVAGE, of Warren, Secretary.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, on Rules and on Resolutions was then appointed, when the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

Pennsylvania Politics, &c.

LANCASTER, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The County Convention to-day nominated Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS for Congress.

The revised militia enrollment for the county foots up 22,778, with 3,904 in the service.

From Halifax.

SAILING OF THE ASIA FOR BOSTON—MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH WAR STEAMERS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Asia* sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) night. E. S. McNEAL, of Halifax, died on board off the harbor.

Her Majesty's frigate *Medea* and gunboat *Nimble* sailed, to-day, to intercept the steamer off Cape Race with dispatches for the Admiral now at St. Johns, N. F., but missed her.

It is reported that two British war steamers have been ordered from here to Fortress Monroe.

The Weather at Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

There has been considerable fog off this point for a day or two. The news-can for the Associated Press was thrown overboard by the Purser of the *Asia*, when she passed here, probably Sunday afternoon or evening, but was not discovered by the news-yacht until to-day, on account of the density of the fog.

New-York Regiments Ready to March.

Seven regiments are to leave this State for the seat of war between the 5th and 8th inst., as follows:

No.	Colonel.	Location.	Leave Camp.
126	A. Van Horn Ellis	Goshen	Sept. 5
127	William Gurney	Staten Island	Sept. 6
139	Anthony Cook	Brooklyn	Sept. 6
131	Chas. S. Turnbull	Riker's Island	Sept. 7
135	Wm. H. Allen	Staten Island	Sept. 7
138	Joseph Welling	Auburn	Sept. 8
141	Samuel Hathaway	Elmira	Sept. 8

A number of other regiments are ready to move, and will do so appromptly as transportation, uniform and arms are furnished.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Knights of the Golden Circle—Arrests by the Government—Its Purpose—The Government Retaliation—The Pacific Railroad—The National Horse Fair—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The principal excitement in this State during the past week—aside from matters connected with the war—has been the revelations in relation to the designs and extent of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle. These revelations come sent-officially, but from the character of those employed as detectives—most of them in signing their affidavits making them K's—we may infer that there is considerable margin for doubt. Inqu